Bank Notes
Current (3)

#8

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI

BANK NOTES 1908

1908 – 1912

to Plant

Storage

See also
C.P. Goodell trip books
re Bank notes

March 31, 1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

Consul General of Hayti,

New York.

Dear Sir,-

In accordance with your telephonic request of this afternoon, we are pleased to hand you herewith a specimen of the One and Two Gourde Notes, made for your Government, in conformity with Decree of 1892 and issued in 1893.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same, and return the specimens after they have served your purpose, and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

COPY

· LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ ·

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Section

Port au Prince, le Ier Avril 1908. 190 An 10 e de l'Indépendance

N° 405

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

au Département des Finances et du Commerce.

FOREIGN APR 10 1908

A l'AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

NEW-YORK.

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES APR 10 1908 AM. BANK NOTE CO.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. APR 10 1908 NEW YORK

Messieurs,

Je vous envoie sous ce pli un Projet de Loi qui sera soumis aux Chambres Législatives de la République d'Haiti dans le courant du présent mois d'Avril, lequel a trait à une émission de Deux-Millions Quatre Cent-Mille gourdes($.2.400.000) en billets de 5 gourdes, divisés en vingt-quatre(24) séries de Cent-Mille gourdes(100.000) chacune.

Je serai heureux de savoir ce que coûtera la confection de ces billets conformément aux conditions mentionnées dans le dit Projet et le délai de leur livraison.

En attendant vos prochaines communications à cet égard, je vous prie d'agréer, Messieurs, les assurances de ma considération distinguée.

(Translation)

Section d - - -
No. 405.

Port au Prince, April 1, 1908
An 10e de l'Indépendance.

LE SECRETAIRE D'HAITI

American Bank Note Co.,
New York.

Gentlemen,-

I send you herewith a project of law which will be submitted to the Legislature of the Republic of Haiti, in the course of the present month of April, regarding an emission of 2,400,000 Gourdes in Bank Notes of 5 Gourdes, divided into 24 series of 100,000 Gourdes each.

I shall feel obliged if you will let me know the cost of the manufacturing of these notes in conformity with the conditions mentioned in the said Project, and the time of their delivery.

Awaiting the pleasure of your early communication in this respect, I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours, etc.,

Minister of Finance.

Projet de Loi

Nord Alexis,
Président d'Haïti

Usant de l'initiative que Lui accorde l'article 69 de la Constitution,

Considérant que pour vaincre l'insurrection des villes des Gonaives et de Saint-Marc, le Gouvernement s'est vu dans l'obligation d'effectuer d'importantes dépenses qu'il est nécessaire de régulariser et de payer sans retard;

Qu'il est dès lors indispensable de restituer au Service courant les fonds qui ont servi en partie à ces dépenses et d'acquitter celles qui ne le sont pas encore;

Considérant d'un autre côté que, en paralysant les affaires en général, en désorganisant les services publics, en obligeant l'Etat de se préoccuper impérieusement des nécessités de l'avenir en vue de garantir la paix, les conséquences de cette insurrection ont dû se répercuter financièrement sur l'exercice 1908/1909;

Sur le rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce,

Et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat,

A PROPOSE _

Et le Corps Législatif a voté la Loi suivante:

ARTICLE Ier.- Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances est autorisé, dès la promulgation de la présente Loi, à faire une émission de billets de caisse de la quotité de 5 gourdes et s'élevant à Deux-Millions Quatre-Cent-Mille gourdes, valeur destinée à couvrir tant les dépenses faites

pour la répression de l'insurrection des villes de Saint-Marc et des Gonaives que le déficit de l'exercice I908/I909.

La répartition sur les deux exercices s'établira à raison de $.I.000.000 pour l'Exercice I907/I908 et de $.I.400.000 pour l'exercice I908/I909.

ARTICLE 2°.- Ces billets seront imprimés sur papier rose et divisés en vingt-quatre(24) séries de Cent-Mille gourdes(I00.000) chacune.Ils seront remboursés par le produit de Quinze Mille dollars or américain à tirer mensuellement de la surtaxe de 25% prélevés sur les droits d'Importation réunis et vendus exclusivement contre billets de 5 gourdes au taux du jour.

Ces vingt-quatre séries porteront les lettres A à Y et seront numérotées de I à 24.

Ils seront d'un format moindre que celui des billets actuellement existants.

Chaque billet portera en outre au recto,et en tête,les mots:Liberté, Egalité,Fraternité,République d'Haiti,au milieu les armes de la République,aux deux côtés l'effigie du Président d'Haiti.Un peu plus bas suivra ce libellé:" Ce billet dont l'émission est autorisée par la Loi du I908 a cours légal dans la République d'Haiti pour la somme de cinq gourdes et son remboursement est garanti par l'affectation prévue par la dite Loi".

Au verso seront imprimés,au-dessous du chiffre 5 indiquant la quotité du billet,les mots suivants:

" Ceux qui auront contrefait ou falsifié les billets de cette émis-"sion et ceux qui auront fait usage de ces billets contrefaits ou falsifiés seront punis conformément à la Loi".

Chaque série de ces billets sera signée d'un Délégué du Département des Finances,d'un Membre de la Chambre des Comptes et du Directeur Général de la Recette et de la Dépense.

ARTICLE 3°.- Du Ier au 8 de chaque mois au plus tard le produit des I5.000 dollars du mois précédent,vendus au taux du jour contre billets de 5, devra être livré publiquement aux flammes par les soins et sous le contrôle d'une Commission composée d'un Sénateur,d'un Député et de deux citoyens choisis par le Président d'Haiti.

ARTICLE 4°.- Les frais de fabrication et autres de cette émission seront supportés par la garantie affectée au remboursement des dites

quatre cent mille gourdes.Cependant le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances est autorisé,le cas échéant,à en faire l'avance sur les fonds du Trésor,au service de l'émission.

ARTICLE 5°.- La présente Loi abroge toute loi et dispositions de Loi qui lui sont contraires. Elle sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce qui prendra,au surplus,toutes les dispositions administratives nécessaires pour en assurer la bonne marche.

Donné au Palais National,à Port-au-Prince,le Avril 1908,an 105é de l'Indépendance.

Par le Président:

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce,

(Translation)

Extract of the Project of Law regarding the manufacturing of these Five Gourdes Notes.

Article 2 of the Project. These Bank Notes will be printed on pink paper, and divided into 24 series of 100,000 Gourdes each. They will be reimbursed from the proceeds of $15,000 U.S.Gold, to be drawn monthly out of the extra tax of 25% levied upon the Custom House duties on importations, and sold exclusively to retire these 5 Gourde Notes, in accordance with the ~~prevailing~~ current rate of exchange.

These 24 series will bear the letters from A to Y both inclusive, and will be numbered from 1 to 24 inclusive. These notes will be of a smaller size than the Bank Notes now in circulation. Each Bank note will carry on the face and at the heading, the words "Liberté" "Egalité" "Fraternité" "Republique d'Haiti". In the centre, the Coat of Arms of the Republic: and on each side the portrait of the President of Haiti. Further down will follow this inscription: "Ce billet dont l'émission est autorisée par la Loi du ----1908 a cours légal dans la République d'Haiti pour la somme de cinq gourdes et son remboursement est garanti par l'affectation prévue par la dite Loi."

On the back will be printed, below the figure

5, indicating the denomination of, the bank note, the following words:

> "Ceux qui auront contrefait ou falsifié les billets de cette émission et ceux qui auront fait usage de ces billets contrefaits ou falsifiés seront punis conformément à la Loi."

Each series of these bank notes will be signed by one of the delegates of the Department of Finance, by a member of the Accounting Department, and the General Director of Receipts and Disbursements.

April 13,1908.

U. S. Consul
Portauprince, Hayti.

FOR LOUIS COUDERT ON BOARD STEAMER HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE DUE TODAY

FRISK	THE INQUIRY COMES FROM
BABY	MINISTER OF FINANCE
FOR	FOR
ANNIHILATE	400,000
ANNULLED	80,000
BROCADES	BANK NOTES
ARNICA	5
GOURDES	GOURDES

SEE HIM AND COMMUNICATE BEFORE QUOTING

BANKNOTE

COPY

Port-au-Prince, April 14,1908.

A. B. N. CO.,

New York

CROWN	HAVE YOU RECEIVED YOUR TELEGRAM OF
ACRID	APRIL 13th
FURRIETTA	HAVE HAD AN INTERVIEW WITH
BABY	MINISTER OF FINANCE
CURRIED	WHAT SHALL I CHARGE FOR
ARNICA	5
GOURDES	GOURDES
BROCADES	BANK NOTES
KNEEPAN	SAME AS LAST
EXCEPT CHANGE	
AROUND	2
CACKLE	VIGNETTE
SIZE FOR TEN ON	
INERT	THE PRICE TO INCLUDE ALL CHARGES
CONISTRA	HOW CAN YOU COMMENCE DELIVERY
CONITE	WHEN WILL YOU MAke last delivery

L. L. Coudert

COPY

Re:
Haitian Notes

Port-au-Prince. Haiti
Apl 14/08.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.
APR 27 1908
NEW YORK

FILE

FOREIGN
APR 27 1908

Messrs. American Bank Note Co.
New York city.

Gentlemen:

Arrived here yesterday & cabled you at once to that effect. Found your letter of the 27th March here accept my very sincere thanks for your kindness in phoning my wife every time you have received a letter from me. She has written me of the relief it gives her.

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES
APR 27 1908
AM. BANKNOTE CO.

Late yesterday had an interview with Mr. Marcelin the Minister of Finance at his residence. My previous interview with him seems to have stirred him up even more than I thought. For while it was agreed that I should see him on my return here with a view to business, I was surprised when he told me that he had written you for an estimate.

Today I have been after further details from him and this p.m. cabled you as follows:—

Crown - Acrid - Fuvinetta - Baby - Curvied - Arnica - Gourd - Brocade - Kneepan - Except - change - around - Cackle - Size - for - ten - on - Inert - Conista - Conilt -.

which means

Have received your telegram of April 13 Have had an interview with Ministro de Negocios de Fazenda What shall I charge for Five Gourd Bank note the same as last except change one vignette size for ten on the price to include all charges. When can you commence delivery when will you make last delivery.

They have an idea here that by making a slightly

(2)

Haitian Bank note

cpl 11/08

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.
APR 22 1908
NEW YORK

smaller note they can get it cheaper - I think for this reason I suggest size ten on in cablegram as last notes were eight on.

A question of commission is hinted at. I will take care of that in the price at this end unless your Cables indicate plainly not to do so.

From outside sources I have reason to believe that in addition to the 480,000 notes of 5 gourds there is a chance of making some more one & two gourd notes.

I write this tonight as there may be a steamer tomorrow

Am well altho' the heat is very trying

Very truly yours

Louis A. Lambert

Did not mention quantity of 5 gourd notes in my Cable as you already have that.

ACKNOWLEDGED

REFER TO

April 15,1908

LOUIS COUDERT
CARE U. S. CONSUL
PORTAUPRINCE,HAYTI

CRUCIAL	HAVE RECEIVED YOUR TELEGRAM OF
ACRID	APRIL 13th
ACRIMONY	APRIL 14th
DEFENCE	YOUR FAMILY ARE ALL WELL
CURTLY	WE CAN FURNISH
BABY	MINISTER OF FINANCE
ANNIHILATE	400,000
ANNULLED	80,000
BROCADES	BANK NOTES
ARNICA	5
GOURDES	GOURDES
TRIMMED SIZE MEASURE	
AROSE	2
SEVNEIGHTS	7/8
BY	BY
ARMPIT	6
FIVEIGHTHS	5/8
COURTSHIP	F.O.B. THERE
ANTEDATED	9,000
APOLOGETIC	300
GOLD	GOLD
EXCELSITUD	1st delivery
AROMATIC	3
MONTHS	MONTHS
EXAMPLE	DELIVERY TO BE COMPLETED BY
ARNICA	5
OBJECTION	AM WRITING FULL PARTICULARS
ACTION	APRIL 18th

BANKNOTE

COPY

April 23, 1908

To the Hon.

Minister of Finance

of the Republic of Hayti,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

Sir,-

Nour avons l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre honorée du 1 Courant, et en réponse nous nous empressons de vous aviser que le prix de fabrication pour vous fournir une émission de Gourdes 2,400,000 en billets de 5 Gourdes, divisée en 24 séries de 100,000 Gourdes chacune, soit en tout, 480,000 billets, sera $9300 (neuf mille trois cents dollars) or américain. Ce prix comprend, emballage et tous les frais de transport.

Le format de ces billets mesurera 74 mm. par 168 mm. (mesures américaines 2-7/8 inch par 6-5/8 inch); seront gravés sur acier au recto et verso, similaires en tout aux derniers fournis à votre Gouvernement. Le temps necessaire pour l'exécution de cette commande sera de 3 mois du jour où la commande sera placée et 5 mois pour la compléter.

Pour ce qui est du paiement nous vous priorions

de vouloir bien l'effectuer comme suit:

1/3 En plaçant la commande.

1/3 Sur la présentation de l'épreuve gravée.

La balance lorsque nous serons prêts à faire le premier envoi.

Quant aux plaques qu'il sera nécessaire de graver pour l'exécution de cet ordre, elles devront rester la propriété de la Compagnie, sujettes à vos ordres quant aux impressions futures à faire. Aussitôt votre ordre exécuté, ces plaques devront être mises sous le scellé de votre Consul Général à New York ou votre réprésentant autorisé. Si toutefois c'était le désir de votre Gouvernement que ces plaques soient détruites, l'ordre sera exécuté sur votre autorisation par écrit ou de votre représentant dûment autorisé.

Dans l'espérance que vous voudrez bien nous favoriser de vos ordres, veuillez accepter, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de notre haute considération.

Manager of Foreign Sales

Form No. 1515.

WESTERN UNION

Cable Message

WESTERN UNION

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.
APR 25 1908
NEW YORK

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager

THE LARGEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN EXISTENCE. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

24,000 OFFICES AND 25,000 ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

DIRECT AMERICAN CABLES NEW YORK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
CONNECTS also with ANGLO-AMERICAN and DIRECT U. S. ATLANTIC CABLES.
DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY AND FRANCE, CUBA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO and CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA.
WITH PACIFIC CABLES TO ALASKA, HONOLULU, AUSTRALIA, GUAM, THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN, ETC.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of Great Britain and the European Continent. All Foreign Telegraph Stations accept Messages to be sent "Via WESTERN UNION."

RECEIVED at Central Cable Office, 16 Broad St., New York.
TELEPHONE: 2354 RECTOR.

Apl 24/08
Bank Note

APR 25 1908

186 VA K FN GOVT RP PTAUPRINCE 16

AMERICAN BANKNOTE. #

NEWYORK. RP.

CONFIRME DEPECHE 1ER AVRIL PRIERE DIRE PRIX BILLETS DELAI LIVRAISON.

F. MARCELIN

545pm

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES
APR 25 1908
AM. BANK NOTE CO.

16 BROAD ST
APR 25 1908

(Note reply of 10 word only)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, one-quarter the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility concerning any message beyond the terminus of its own lines. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount of that portion of the tolls which shall accrue to this Company; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for delay or non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company necessary to reach its destination.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after sending of the message.

Form 1581.

CABLE SERVICE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

NUMBER	RECEIVED	SENT	WORDS

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.
APR 27 1908
NEW YORK

FOREIGN
APR 27 1908

From

To

April 25 190

American Banknote Co.

In our 1860a Stanpriner advises us a reply of 52 words has been paid for

Cable Dept Ny.

7 52 PM

April 25, 1908

F. MARCELIN
SECRÉTAIRE D'ETAT
PORTAUPRINCE, HAITI.

CONFIRME VOTRE LETTRE DU 1ER ET DÉPÊCHE DU 24 AVRIL PRIX DES BILLETS MESURANT 74 PAR 168 MILLIMETRES NEUF MILLE TROIS CENTS DOLLARS OR AMÉRICAIN DÉLIVRÉS PTAUPRINCE COMMENCE LIVRAISON TROIS MOIS COMPLETER CINQ PAYMENTS TIERS DONNANT L'ORDRE TIERS PRESENTATION EPREUVE GRAVÉE BALANCE AVANT EXPEDITION.

BANKNOTE

(Translation)

April 25,1908.

COUDERT

CARE UNITEDSTATES CONSUL

PORTAUPRINCE

MAMMOTH	Have a telegram from
BABY	Minister of Finance
INEDITO	Have been asked to give prices
DIRECT	DIRECT
BROCADES	BANK NOTES
HAVE QUOTED SAME	
MANLY	As per our telegram of ---
ACROSS	April 15th
TOYOU	To you

BANKNOTE

Re: Haiti Bank notes:

Port-au-Prince Haiti
apl 25/08

Messrs American Bank Note Co
New York City

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.
MAY 5 1908
MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES
NEW YORK
AM. BANK NOTE CO.

Gentlemen:

I have submitted prices re for 480,000 five Gourd notes to Honorable M. Marcellin

Like all the Latin peoples he is inclined to "Marchander" or Bargain a little on the question of price. I think however that he will understand that the American Customs is different & that we will be able to soon come to an understanding.

Will inform you as soon as there is anything new.

Very truly yours

Louis L. Coudert

Port au Prince Haiti

Re: Haiti Bank Notes 1906 Apl 25/08

Messrs American Bank Note Co
New York city

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES MAY 5 1908 AM. BANK NOTE CO.

Gentlemen:

I am sending you this the ordinary mail a letter which is especially designed for Home consumption. In other words I hope it will be opened by the authorities here.

I am satisfied that we will get the order for 483,000 - 5 Gourd notes. For these notes size 2 7/8 x 6 5/8 trimmed f.o.b here I have given a price of 10,800 - being an allowance of 10% for Commission on price you cabled me. I added this in order to feel sure.

There seems to be a fighting chance to also get a further order for 1 & 2 Gourd notes

When I get the details of either or both of these orders settled I will try to get Mr Marcellin to write me a letter placing the order subject to the passing of the necessary laws. Then I will return to N.Y. allowing the signature of the formal contract to take place later. I propose this as it may take several weeks to pass the laws. On receipt of this

Haiti Bank notes apl 26/08

letter will you please wire me if you approve or do not approve of this plan - If you wish me to remain here to obtain execution of the formal contract I will of course do so but I think it would be safe to act the other way -

Very truly yours
Louis L. Lauderbach

Later

Since writing above I have received your cable reading:-

"Have a telegram from Ministro we have been asked to give prices direct bank notes have quoted same as per our telegram of April 15 to you."

As you will see your quoting prices to Ministro places me in a somewhat embarrassing position. It also explains his recent actions - He has been putting me off on one excuse or another from day to day - The last (that of yesterday) being that he was sick - at the same time I had reliable information that he was perfectly well.

Under the circumstances it is probable that I will have to cable you asking you to wire

7' Haiti Bank notes apl 25/08

the minister, Mr. Marcellin, that he should deal with me. Otherwise he will continue to play with me & keep me here indefinitely

This letter goes out by U.S. war ship Des Moines to Cuba whence it will go in their mail bag to the States.

The weather gets hotter every day & there is a good deal of rain so that I am anxious to get out as soon as possible

Yours very truly,

Louis L. Coudert

Form No. 1524.

WESTERN UNION

Cable Message

WESTERN UNION

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

THE LARGEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN EXISTENCE. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

24,000 OFFICES AND 25,000 ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

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WITH PACIFIC CABLES TO ALASKA, HONOLULU, AUSTRALIA, GUAM, THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN, ETC.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of Great Britain and the European Continent. All Foreign Telegraph Stations accept Messages to be sent "Via WESTERN UNION."

April 27, 1908 190

Send the following message, subject to terms and conditions printed on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

To F. MARCELIN
Secretaire d'Etat
Portauprince, Haiti

AFIN DE FACILITER NEGOCIATIONS MONSIEUR COUDERT
A PLEINS PONVOIRS.

BANKNOTE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message.

April 27, 1908

COUDERT

CARE UNITEDSTATES CONSUL

PORTAUPRINCE

CRUCIAL	Have received your telegram of
ACUTE	April 27th
HAYLOFT	In order to
FACILITATE NEGOTIONS CABLED	
BABY	Minister of Finance
YOU	You
IMPROBO	Has power to
DENTRO	Act for us

BANKNOTE

AM. BANK NOTE CO.
MAY 11 1908
NEW YORK

Re:
Haiti Bank Notes

Port au Prince
apl 30/08

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES
MAY
11
1908
AM. BANK NOTE CO.

Messrs American Bank Note Co
New York City

Gentlemen:

I beg to thank you for your cable of apl 27th reading:

"Have received your telegram of april 27 In order to facilitate negociations cabled ministro &c you have power to act for us."

This morning at seven o'clock I had an interview with Mr. Marcellin at his residence. He assured me most positively that we should have the order for 480,000. notes of 5 Gourdes each. He said that on Monday next May 4th the President would lay the situation before the Congress & on Wednesday May 6th a "projet de loi" would be submitted. He also agreed that if the law was not formally passed by May 13th, the date I wish to leave, he would write me a letter as I proposed in my letter to you of April 25th

Yesterday I heard a rumor that the bank note job had already been given to another concern. Did my best to trace it but so far have found nothing. In view of what Mr. Marcelin said this a.m. & that this town is full of rumors of all sorts I am inclined to believe there is nothing in it.

Very truly yours Louis L. Lenderk

May 1, 1908

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Ministre des Finances,

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Monsieur,-

Nous avons l'honneur de vous confirmer nos respects du 23 courant ainsi que votre câble du 24 Avril comme suit:

"Confirme depeche 1er Avril priere dire prix billets delai livraison".

---

et notre réponse:

"Confirme votre lettre du 1er et dépeche du 24 Avril prix des billets mesurant 74 par 168 millimetres neuf mille trois cents dollars or Américain délivrés Ptauprince commence livraison trois mois completer cinq payments tiers donnant l'ordre tiers presentation epreuve gravée balance avant expedition."

Ayant notre représentant sur les lieux, nous avons cru qu'il serait préférable, afin de vous faciliter les negociations, de vous câbler à cet effet en date du 27 Avril, comme suit:

"Afin de faciliter negociations
Monsieur Coudert a pleins pouvoirs."

Dans l'espérance que vous voudrez bien nous favoriser de votre commande par l'entremise de notre représentant, Monsieur L. L. Coudert, et vous assurant de notre meilleure attention, nous vous prions, Monsieur le Ministre, de vouloir bien accepter l'assurance de notre haute considération.

Manager of Foreign Sales.

· LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ ·

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Section

N°. 476.

Port au Prince, le 12 Mai 1908 An 105e. de l'Indépendance

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

au Département des Finances et du Commerce.

A

L'American Bank Note Company,
New-York City.

Messieurs,

Je suis en possession de votre lettre du 23 Avril expiré.

Monsieur Louis L. Coudert, votre représentant, a eu avec moi plusieurs entretiens au sujet de l'émission de Billets de $5 montant à 2.400.000 gourdes dont l'impression devra vous être confiée.

La loi relative à cette émission votée hier par la Chambre des Représentants sera sanctionnée probablement demain par le Sénat de la République.

J'espère qu'il me sera possible d'autoriser samedi au plus tard le Consul Général d'Haïti à New-York de passer avec vous un contrat. En même temps tous les documents relatifs à l'émission vous seront envoyés, et le montant du premier terme qui sera stipulé dans ce contrat.

Si la première livraison peut être faite dans le délai de deux mois et même plus tôt, je serai tout disposé à avancer les paiements.

Les Billets mesureront 74 M-m. 168 M-m (mesures américaines 2-7/8-inch par 6-5/8 inch.

Les deux effigies du Président d'Haïti seront pareilles à celle portée sur les Billets de une et deux gourdes.

Le prix net de l'impression des Billets à livrer à Port-au-Prince est de Neuf mille trois cents dollars, y compris emballage, frais, frêt, assurance, etc. Cette valeur sera payée comme suit : Moitié à la passation du contrat ; l'autre moitié dès que sera prête la première livraison.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, les assurances de ma considération distinguée

May 14,1908.

Extract of the By-Laws in reference to the Issue
of a new Five Gourde Note for the
REPUBLIC OF HAYTI
Issue 2,000,000 Gourdes

4/387 ENTERED JUN 4 1908 OUTGOING

Bank Note will be printed in Pink, and issue divided into twenty (20) series of 100,000 Gourdes each. These 20 series will bear the letters A to T, and will be numbered from 1 to 20.

The size of the note will be smaller than the ones now in circulation, and will measure 2-7/8 x 6-5/8 inches; in millimetres 74 x 168 trimmed size.

Each note will bear on Face, and at the heading, the words:

LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ, FRATERNITÉ, RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

In the centre the Coat-of-Arms of the Republic; on each side the portrait of the President of Hayti. Below will follow this inscription:

"Ce billet dont l'émission est autorisée par la loi du 14 Mai 1908 a cours légal dans la République d'Haïti pour la somme de cinq gourdes et son remboursement est garanti par l'affectation prévue par la dite loi."

On the Back will be printed, under the figure "5" in dicating the value of the note, the following words:

"Ceux qui auront contrefait ou falsifié les billets de cette émission et ceux qui auront fait usage de ces billets contrefaits ou falsifiés, seront punis conformément à la loi."

Each series of these notes will be signed by:

Le Délégué du Départment des finances.
Le Membre de la Chambre des Comptes.
Le Directeur de la Recette et de la Dépense.

Original of above (in French) in safe.

United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company,

EDISON BUILDING, 42 BROAD STREET.

ONLY DIRECT **ALL CABLE** COMMUNICATION WITH

CUBA, JAMAICA, HAYTI, SAN-DOMINGO, VENEZUELA.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, MARTINIQUE, GUADELOUPE, MARIE GALANTE,

PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE, DUTCH GUIANA, FRENCH GUIANA, CURACAO.

REMOVED TO 25 BROAD STREET

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO MAY 19 1908 NEW YORK

MAY 19 1908

The following Cablegram received "VIA HAYTI CABLE," *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof which are agreed to.*

No. of message 51 No. of words 11/10 Time 3450 190

From Portauprince To American Bank Note Co

Loi votée 2000000 seulement

F Marcelin

Law or Bill passed - 2000000 only

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetition of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT *application to the sender.*

. . . . TERMS AND CONDITIONS . . . .

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any message beyond the terminus of its own lines.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should *write it legibly* and order it *repeated*, that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event, this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an *unrepeated* message, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

· LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ ·

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Section J

N° 501

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. JUN - 1 1908 NEW YORK

Port au Prince, le 22 Mai 1908 An 105e de l'Indépendance

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

au Département des Finances et du Commerce.

A l'American Banck Note Company,

New-York

FOREIGN
JUN -1 1908

Monsieur le Directeur,

Je vous confirme mon télégramme du 19 du courant, lequel est ainsi conçu: "Loi votée 2.000.000 seulement."

Je vous remets sous ce pli un exemplaire du Journal Officiel du 20 Mai, N° 41, dans lequel est insérée la loi autorisant une émission de 2.000.000 — gourdes en billets de caisse de 5 gourdes.

Vous recevrez également une copie certifiée de la dite loi.

Comme vous le constaterez, le Corps Législatif a porté le chiffre de l'émission à 2.000.000 seulement.

J'ai autorisé le Consul-Général d'Haïti à New-York à passer avec vous un contrat pour l'impression des dits Billets. Mais il demeure entendu que le prix de 9.300 dollars réclamé par vous pour 2400000 gourdes ne devra plus être le même.

Il me faut les billets dans le délai de deux mois. Je veux bien penser que vous ne manquerez pas de répondre à mon attente, je suis disposé à payer, si c'est nécessaire, un travail supplémentaire même de nuit.

Veuillez,

Veuillez, Monsieur le Directeur, agréer les assurances de ma considération très distinguée,

63ème. Année. PORT-AU-PRINCE Mercredi, 20 Mai 1908

NUMÉRO 41

LE MONITEUR,

BUREAU DE RÉDACTION ET D'ABONNEMENT 26, Rue Geffrard.

JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

PARAISSANT LE MERCREDI ET LE SAMEDI.

DIRECTEUR ET RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF, PAUL LOCHARD, *26, Rue Geffrard.*

Un an, P. 4.50. — Six mois, P. 3. — Trois mois, P. 2.50. — Le N° 10 centimes.
Pour les Départements et l'Etranger, les frais de poste en sus.
AFFRANCHIR.

Mercredi, 20 Mai 1908.

Les manuscrits non insérés ne seront pas rendus et seront détruits.
Les Abonnements partent des 1er et 15 de chaque mois et sont comme les insertions payés d'avance
AFFRANCHIR.

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PARTIE OFFICIELLE.

SECRETAIRERIE D'ETAT DES RELATIONS EXTÉRIEURES.

Le 11 de ce mois, a eu lieu à Washington la pose de la première pierre de l'édifice à construire pour le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. A cette occasion, les télégrammes suivants furent échangés entre le Secrétaire d'Etat des Relations Extérieures, M. LOUIS BORNO, et l'Honorable M. ELIHU ROOT, en sa qualité de Président du Conseil de Direction du Bureau :

" Port-au-Prince, le 10 Mai 1908.

" Honorable ELIHU ROOT,

" *Secrétaire d'Etat*

" Washington.

" Gouvernement haïtien prend part
" cordiale à cérémonie première pierre
" édifice des Républiques et vous en-
" voie expression très sympathique et
" vœux pour union fraternelle entre
" Nations américaines.

(Signé) LOUIS BORNO."

" Washington, 11 Mai

" Son Excellence LOUIS BORNO,

" *Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;*

" Port-au-Prince.

" Je suis charmé de recevoir votre
" message amical donnant l'assurance
" de la participation cordiale d'Haïti
" aux cérémonies d'aujourd'hui. Les
" sentiments fraternels et l'amitié des
"Nations américaines si manifestement
" prouvés en cette occasion font le plus
" grand plaisir au Gouvernement des
" Etats-Unis.

" (Signé) ROOT,

" *Secrétaire d'Etat.*

Le 27 Avril dernier, Monsieur JULES LIZAIRE a été admis à présenter au Ministère des Relations Extérieures de la République Dominicaine les Lettres de créance qui l'accréditent en qualité de Chargé d'Affaires d'Haïti à Santo-Domingo.

En l'absence du titulaire, Monsieur TEJERA, ce fut Monsieur FEDERICO VELAZQUEZ, Ministre des Finances et du Commerce, chargé par intérim du portefeuille des Relations Extérieures, qui reçut notre Chargé d'Affaires.

Monsieur LIZAIRE, en faisant remise de ses Lettres de créance à Monsieur VELAZQUEZ, lui a exprimé les sentiments de constante amitié dont s'inspire la politique du Gouvernement Haïtien à l'égard du Gouvernement de la République Dominicaine, et son sincère désir de travailler, personnellement, à fortifier de plus en plus les excellentes relations qui existent entre les deux Pays. Monsieur VELAZQUEZ répondit, en donnant l'assurance que son Gouvernement n'avait pas cessé d'être animé des mêmes dispositions envers Haïti et en promettant toute sa bienveillance à notre Chargé d'Affaires pour lui faciliter l'accomplissement de sa mission à Santo-Domingo.

Le Gouvernement a été avisé par la Légation Américaine en cette résidence que désormais le « Presidio » de San-Francisco sera la station pour l'échange des saluts dans la rade de San-Francisco, au lieu de l'île d'Alcatraz.

Il sera procédé sur la Place de la Paix, le jeudi 21 Mai courant à 9 heures du matin, au brûlement de la somme de Douze mille deux cent cinquante huit gourdes ($ 12, 258) en Billets retirés de la circulation, conformément à la loi.

Port-au-Prince, le 19 Mai 1908.

LOI

NORD ALEXIS,

PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Usant de l'initiative que lui accorde l'article 69 de la Constitution,

Considérant que pour vaincre l'insurrection des villes des Gonaïves et de St.-Marc, le Gouvernement s'est vu dans l'obligation d'effectuer d'importantes dépenses qu'il est nécessaire de régulariser et de payer sans retard, qu'il est dès lors indispensable de restituer au service courant les fonds qui ont servi en partie à ces dépenses et d'acquitter celles qui ne le sont pas encore ;

Considérant, d'un autre côté, que, en paralysant les affaires en général, en désorganisant les services publics, en obligeant l'Etat de se préoccuper impérieusement des nécessités de l'avenir en vue de garantir la paix, les conséquences de cette insurrection ont dû se répercuter financièrement sur l'exercice 1908-1909 ;

Sur le rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce,

Et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat,

A PROPOSÉ

Et le Corps Législatif a voté la loi suivante :

Article 1er. — Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances est autorisé, dès la promulgation de la présente loi, à faire une émission de Deux millions quatre cent mille gourdes, dont deux millions en billets de caisse de la quotité de cinq gourdes et quatre cent mille gourdes en pièces de nickel de cinquante centimes (0.50) au millésime de 1908, valeur destinée à couvrir, tant les dépenses faites pour la répression de l'insurrection des villes de St.-Marc et des Gonaïves, que le déficit de l'exercice 1908-1909.

La répartition sur les deux exercices s'établira à raison de G. 1.000.000 pour l'exercice 1907-1908 et de G. 1.400.000 pour l'exercice 1908-1909.

Art. 2. — Les billets de caisse seront imprimés en rose et divisés en vingt séries de (G. 100.000) chacune. Le remboursement commencera trois mois après la mise en circulation de la première série par le produit de Douze mille dollars or américain, à tirer mensuellement de la surtaxe des 25 % prélevés sur les droits d'importation réunis et vendus exclusivement contre billets de cinq gourdes au taux du jour.

Il demeure entendu qu'en aucun cas les 12 000 mille dollars ne seront distraits de leur affectation, sous la responsabilité exclusive du Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Directeur de la Recette et de la Dépense.

Ces vingt séries porteront les lettres A à T et seront numérotées de 1 à 20. Ils seront d'un format moindre que celui des billets actuellement existants. Chaque billet portera en outre au recto et en tête, les mots : *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, République d'Haïti*; au milieu les Armes de la République, aux deux côtés l'effigie du Président d'Haïti. Un peu plus bas suivra ce libellé: « Ce billet dont l'émission est autorisée par la loi du 14 Mai 1908 a cours légal dans la République d'Haïti pour la somme de cinq gourdes et son remboursement est garanti par l'affectation prévue par la dite loi. »

Au verso, seront imprimés, au dessous du chiffre 5 indiquant la quotité du billet, les mots suivants :

" Ceux qui auront contrefait ou falsifié les billets de cette émission et ceux qui auront fait usage de ces billets contrefaits ou falsifiés, seront punis conformément à la loi. "

Chaque série de ces billets sera signée d'un Délégué du Département des Finances, d'un Membre de la Chambre des Comptes et du Directeur de la Recette et de la Dépense. Ils recevront chacun une rétribution de G. 250 par série et le Directeur de la Recette et de la Dépense G. 2.500, une fois payé.

Les pièces de nickel de 0,50 seront frappées dans les conditions déterminées par la loi du 20 Août 1907.

Art. 3. — Du 1er. au 8 de chaque mois au plus tard, le produit de ces douze mille dollars du mois précédent vendus au taux du jour contre billets de cinq gourdes, devra être livré publiquement aux flammes par les soins et sous le contrôle d'une Commission composée d'un Sénateur, d'un Député et de deux citoyens choisis par le Président d'Haïti.

Art. 4. — (additionnel) Le retrait des billets de 5 gourdes effectué, le produit de ces douze mille dollars sera employé, conjointement avec celui de l'affectation prévue à l'article 2 de la loi du 5 Juillet 1907, à retirer de la circulation, les autres billets de caisse, selon le mode établi par l'article précédent.

Art. 5. — Les frais de fabrication et autres de cette émission seront supportés par la garantie affectée au remboursement des deux millions de gourdes. Cependant le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances est autorisé, le cas échéant, à en faire l'avance sur les fonds du Trésor, au service de l'émission.

Art. 6. — La présente loi abroge toutes lois ou dispositions de loi qui lui sont contraires. Elle sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce qui prendra, au surplus, toutes les dispositions administratives et nécessaires pour en assurer la bonne marche.

Donné au Palais de la Chambre des Représentants, le 11 Mai 1908, an 105e. de l'Indépendance.

Le président de la Chambre,

G. DESROSIERS.

Les secrétaires :

J. B. LAURENT, EMILE MARCELIN.

Donné à la Maison Nationale, à Port-au-Prince, le 14 Mai 1908, an 105e. de l'Indépendance

Le président, du Sénat,

S. ARCHER.

Les secrétaires :

D. THÉODORE, DIOGÈNE LEREBOURS.

AU NOM DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE

Le Président d'Haïti ordonne que la Loi ci-dessus du Corps Législatif soit revêtue du Sceau de la République, publiée et exécutée.

Donné au Palais National, à Port-au-Prince, le 18 Mai 1908, an 105e. de l'Indépendance.

NORD ALEXIS.

Par le Président :

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce,

F. MARCELIN.

CHAMBRE DES REPRÉSENTANTS

Séance du Mardi 20 Août 1907.

Présidence provisoire de Mr. le Député G. DESROSIERS, *1er. secrétaire du Bureau.*

(Suite et fin.)

Sur l'article 1er.

M. A. R. Durand : Comme vous devez l'avoir remarqué MM, le nom de M. Bijou ne figure pas dans le rapport de la Commission des Comptes généraux pour l'exercice 1902-1903, ou plutôt, il n'y est pas fait mention de son administration. La raison de ce fait tient à ce que M. Cajuste Bijou ne se trouvait pas alors en harmonie avec la Chambre des Représentants. Or, vous savez ce qui en est résulté, vous n'ignorez rien de ce qui s'en est suivi. Et donc, aujourd'hui que la Justice s'est prononcée sur le cas de M. Bijou et puisqu'une décision favorable est sortie sur la gestion de cet ancien Secrétaire d'Etat, j'estime qu'il est d'équité que la Chambre confirme cette décision.

Je propose donc d'ajouter le nom de M. Bijou à ceux des autres Ministres qui ont eu la manutention des fonds publics pendant l'exercice 1902-1903.

M. le Dr. Pétion Savain : J'ajoute que M. Cajuste Bijou a déjà obtenu décharge effective de sa gestion.

Successivement mise en discussion et aux voix, la proposition Durand est adoptée.

L'art. 1er. avec cette légère modification ainsi que l'ensemble du décret sont ensuite votés dans les formes réglementaires.

A ce moment pénètrent dans l'enceinte MM. N. Laraque, F. Marcelin et T. Laleau, Secrétaires d'Etat des Travaux publics, des Finances et de l'Instruction publique.

Le premier, après avoir sollicité et obtenu la parole, donne lecture des deux projets de loi suivants :

PROJET DE LOI

NORD ALEXIS,

Président de la République.

Vu l'article 69 de la Constitution,

Considérant qu'il y a lieu, dans l'intérêt de la sûreté publique, d'édicter des pénalités pour la répression des délits commis sur les lignes de chemins de fer de la République ;

Sur le rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat des Travaux publics,

Et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat,

A PROPOSÉ

Et le Corps Législatif a voté la loi suivante :

Art. 1er. — Tout individu qui aura volontairement placé des obstacles sur une ligne de chemin de fer ou de tramway, ou qui aura détruit, détérioré la voie, ou partie de la voie, d'une façon quelconque, lorsque le préjudice qui en résultera sera évalué à cinq cents gourdes ou au-dessous, sera condamné à un emprisonnement de trois mois à un an.

Dans le cas où le préjudice serait supérieur à cinq cents gourdes, le coupable sera condamné à un emprisonnement de six mois à deux ans.

Le coupable sera, en outre, passible d'une amende qui ne pourra excéder le tiers du préjudice causé.

Lorsque l'obstacle ne sera pas de nature à occasionner un préjudice et qu'il n'en aura pas, en effet, occasionné, le coupable sera puni d'un emprisonnement d'un mois à six mois, et à une amende de deux cents gourdes.

Art. 2. — S'il en est résulté des blessures ou la mort d'un ou de plusieurs individus, le coupable sera puni conformément aux peines édictées par le Code pénal pour des pareil cas.

Art. 3. — Lorsque les faits ci-dessus énumérés en l'article 1er. auront été commis dans le but de favoriser un mouvement insurrectionnel, ou d'empêcher la répression d'un mouvement insurrectionnel, le coupable sera puni de la peine des travaux forcés à temps.

Art 4. — La présente loi abroge toutes lois ou dispositions de loi qui lui sont contraires et sera publiée à la diligence du Secrétaire des Travaux publics.

Donné au Palais National, à Port-au-Prince, le 20 Août 1907, an 104e. de l'Indépendance.

NORD ALEXIS.

Par le Président :

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Travaux publics,

F. N. LARAQUE.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat de la Justice,

T. LALEAU.

PROJET DE LOI

NORD ALEXIS,

Président de la République.

LOI portant Réglement d'Administration publique pour l'établissement et l'exploitation des voies ferrées sur le sol des voies publiques.

Usant des prérogatives que lui accorde l'article 69 de la Constitution,

Considérant qu'il y a lieu de réglementer l'établissement et l'exploitation des voies ferrées sur les chemins et voies publics ;

Sur le rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat des Travaux publics,

Et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat,

A PROPOSÉ

Et le Corps Législatif a voté la loi suivante :

Art. 1er. — Toute concession pour l'établissement de chemin de fer ou de tramway ne peut être accordé qu'en vertu d'une loi.

Art. 2. — Le concessionnaire avant de commencer aucun travail doit présenter les projets à exécuter, dressés en double expédition au Secrétaire d'Etat des Travaux publics, pour avoir son approbation, et, au fur et à mesure des sections sur lesquelles les travaux doivent être entrepris. Les projets d'exécution doivent comprendre l'extrait de carte, les profils en long, les profils en travers, le plan des voies publiques empruntées, ainsi que des déviations proposées avec indication des constructions qui bordent ces voies publiques ; on désignera sur ce plan, au moyen de teintes conventionnelles, les emplacements éventuels des stations, haltes, garages, et en général toutes les dépendances du chemin de fer.

Une des expéditions approuvée par le Secrétaire d'Etat des Travaux publics, sera remise au concessionnaire et l'autre restera aux Archives du Ministère des Travaux publics.

Art. 3. — Avant comme pendant l'exécution, le concessionnaire aura la faculté de proposer aux projets approuvés les modifications qu'il jugerait utiles, mais ces modifications ne pourront être exécutées qu'avec l'autorisation de l'autorité qui a revêtu de sa sanction les dispositions à modifier.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Travaux publics pourra ordonner d'office que les modifications dont l'expérience ou les changements à opérer sur la voie publique feraient reconnaître la nécessité ; mais quelles qu'elles soient, ces modifications ne devront jamais porter atteinte aux dispositions sanctionnées par le Corps Législatif.

En aucun cas les modifications ordonnées par le département des Travaux publics ne pourront donner lieu à une indemnité.

LARGEUR DE LA VOIE.

Art. 4. — La largeur de la voie est fixée pour chaque concession par le cahier des charges.

ETABLISSEMENT DE LA VOIE FERRÉE.

Largeur réservée à la circulation publique.

Art. 5. — La loi autorisant la concession, détermine les sections de la ligne où la voie sera établie au niveau de la chaussée, avec les rails noyés, en restant accessible et praticable pour les voitures ordinaires. Le cahier des charges de chaque concession détermine les largeurs qui doivent être réservées pour la libre circulation sur la voie publique, de telle façon que le croisement de deux voitures soit toujours assuré.

Les dispositions prescrites doivent d'ailleurs assurer dans tous les cas la sécurité du piéton qui circule sur la voie publique et celle du riverain dont les batiments sont en facade sur cette voie.

PARTIES DE ROUTES A MODIFIER. — TRAVERSÉE A NIVEAU. — ACTE DES PROPRIÉTÉS RIVERAINES.

Art. 6. — Le concessionnaire fournit, sur les points qui lui sont indiqués, des emplacements pour le dépôt des matériaux d'entretien qui trouveraient place auparavant par l'accotement occupé par la voie ferrée.

Lorsque pour maintenir la voie de fer dans les limites de courbure et de déclivité fixées par le cahier des charges, ou pour maintenir le fonctionnement des services intéressés, on doit faire subir quelques modifications à la voie publique, le concessionnaire exécute tous les travaux, soit à ses frais, soit avec le concours des services intéressés, s'il y a lieu, conformément aux projets approuvés par l'administration.

Il opère pareillement les élargissements qui sont indispensables afin de restituer à la voie publique la largeur exigée en vertu de l'article précédent.

Il doit maintenir l'accès à la voie publique des voitures ordinaires, au droit des chemins publics et particuliers ainsi que des entrées charretières qui seraient interceptées par la voie ferrée.

La traversée des routes et des chemins publics ou particuliers est opérée à niveau sans que le rail forme saillie ou dépression sur la surface de ces chemins.

Le concessionnaire doit d'ailleurs prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour faciliter l'exécution des travaux qui sont prescrits ou autorisés par l'administration afin de créer de nouveaux accès soit aux chemins publics et particuliers, soit aux propriétés riveraines.

ECOULEMENT DES EAUX. — RÉTABLISSEMENT DES COMMUNICATIONS.

Art. 7. — Le concessionnaire est tenu d'établir et d'assurer à ses frais, pendant la durée de la concession, les écoulements d'eau qui seraient arrêtés, suspendus ou modifiés par ses travaux.

Il rétablit de même les communications publiques ou particulières que l'exécution de ses travaux l'oblige à modifier momentanément.

EXÉCUTION DES TRAVAUX.

Art. 8. — La démolition des chaussées et l'ouverture des tranchées pour la pose et l'entretien de la voie ferrée sont effectuées avec célérité et avec toutes les précautions convenables.

Les chaussées doivent être remises dans le meilleur état. Les travaux sont conduits de manière à ne pas compromettre la liberté et la sûrété de la circulation.

Toute fouille restant ouverte sur le sol des voies publiques, ainsi que tout dépôt de matériaux, est éclairée et gardée au besoin pendant la nuit, jusqu'à ce que la voie publique soit débarrassée et rendue conforme au profil normal du projet.

GARES ET STATIONS.

Art. 9. — Le concessionnaire est tenu préalablement à tout commencement d'exécution, de soumettre au Ministre le projet de gares, stations ou haltes, lequel se compose :

1o. D'un plan à l'échelle de 1/500, indiquant les voies, les quais, les bâtiments et leur distribution intérieure, ainsi que la disposition de leurs abords ;

2o. D'une élévation des bâtiments à l'échelle d'un centimètre par mètre.

3o. D'un mémoire descriptif dans lequel les dispositions essentielles du projet sont justifiées.

INDEMNITÉS DE TERRAINS ET DE DOMMAGES.

Art. 10. — Tous les terrains nécessaires pour l'établissement de la voie ferrée et de ses dépendances en dehors du sol des routes et chemins, pour la déviation des voies de communication et des cours d'eau déplacés, et, en général pour l'exécution des travaux, quels qu'ils soient, auxquels cet établissement peut donner lieu, sont achetés et payés par le concessionnaire.

DROITS CONFÉRÉS AU CONCESSIONNAIRE.

Art. 11. — L'entreprise étant d'utilité publique, le concessionnaire est investi pour l'exécution des travaux dépendant de sa concession de tous les droits que les lois et règlements confèrent à l'administration en matière de travaux publics, soit pour l'acquisition de terrains par voie d'expropriation, soit pour l'extraction, le transport ou le dépôt des terres, matériaux, etc, et il demeure en même temps soumis à toutes les obligations qui dérivent pour l'administration, de ces lois et règlements.

MINES.

Art. 12. — Si la voie ferrée traverse un sol déjà concédé pour l'exploitation d'une mine, le Ministre des Travaux publics détermine les mesures à prendre pour que l'établissement de cette voie ne nuise pas à l'exploitation de la mine, et, réciproquement, pour que, le cas échéant, l'exploitation de la mine ne compromette pas l'existence de la voie ferrée. Les travaux de consolidation à faire à l'intérieur de la mine en raison de la traversée de la voie ferrée, et tous les dommages résultant de cette traversée pour les concessionnaires de la mine, sont à la charge du concessionnaire de la voie ferrée.

CONTRÔLE ET SURVEILLANCE DES TRAVAUX.

Art. 13. — Les travaux sont soumis au contrôle et à la surveillance d'un ingénieur et sous l'autorité du Ministre des Travaux publics.

Ce contrôle et cette surveillance ont pour objet d'empêcher le concessionnaire de s'écarter des dispositions prescrites par le présent règlement et de celles qui résultent soit des cahiers des charges soit des projets approuvés.

RÉCEPTION DES TRAVAUX.

Art. 14. — A mesure que les travaux sont terminés sur des parties de la voie ferrée susceptibles d'être livrées utilement à la circulation, il est procédé à la reconnaissance et, s'il y a lieu, à la réception provisoire de ces travaux par un ou plusieurs Commissaires que le Ministre désigne. Sur le vu du procès-verbal de cette reconnaissance le Ministre autorise, s'il y a lieu, la mise en exploitation des parties dont il s'agit; après cette autorisation le concessionnaire peut mettre les dites parties en service et y percevoir les taxes déterminées par le cahier des charges ainsi que la garantie affectée, mais seulement pour le tronçon reçu et livré à la circulation.

BORNAGE ET PLAN CADASTRAL.

Art. 15 — Pendant la construction de chaque tronçon, déterminé par le cahier des charges, le concessionnaire fera dresser à ses frais et contradictoirement avec l'Ingénieur désigné par le département des Travaux publics, un bornage et un plan de cette partie des travaux et de ses dépendances, un état descriptif des ouvrages d'art, lequel sera joint au rapport des Ingénieurs du Département.

Une expédition dûment certifiée des procès-verbaux de bornage et du plan des travaux, de l'état descriptif, est adressée au Secrétaire d'Etat des Travaux publics et déposée aux archives du département.

Les terrains acquis postérieurement aux opérations ci-dessus donneront lieu à des bornages supplémentaires et seront ajoutés sur le plan cadastral.

TITRE II.

ENTRETIEN ET EXPLOITATION.

Art. 16.— La voie ferrée et tout le matériel qui en dépend doivent être constamment entretenus en bon état, de manière que la circulation y soit toujours facile et sûre.

Les frais d'entretien et ceux auxquels donnent lieu les réparations ordinaires et extraordinaires de la voie ferrée sont à la charge du concessionnaire. Sur les sections à rails noyés où la voie ferrée est accessible aux voitures ordinaires, l'entretien du pavage ou de l'empierrement de la surface affectée à la circulation des trains est réglé, pour chaque concession par le cahier des charges

DU MATÉRIEL EMPLOYÉ A L'EXPLOITATION.

Art. 17.— Le matériel roulant qui est mis en circulation sur la voie ferrée doit passer librement dans le gabarit, dont les dimensions sont fixées conformément aux dispositions de l'art. 4 du présent règlement.

La traction est opérée conformément aux clauses de la concession.

MACHINES-LOCOMOTIVES A VAPEUR.

Art. 18.— Les machines, locomotives à vapeur sont construites sur les meilleurs modèles et sont pourvues de freins à contre-vapeur et d'un frein de vis à sabots conjugués, agissant sur les roues d'avant et d'arrière. La manœuvre du frein à vis peut d'ailleurs se combiner avec l'action d'un frein continu à vide ou à air comprimé pour que, lancées sur une pente de deux centimètres par mètre (0m 02) avec une vitesse de 20 kilomètres à l'heure, elles puissent être arrêtées, sur un espace de vingt mètres (20 m) au plus.

Les locomotives à feu ne doivent donner aucune odeur et ne doivent répandre sur la voie publique ni flammèches, ni escarbilles, ni cendre, ni fumée, ni eau excédente. le concessionnaire étant expressément responsable de tout incendie causé par l'emploi des machines à feu, soit sur la voie publique, soit dans les propriétés riveraines.

VOITURES ET WAGONS.

Art. 19.— Les voitures des voyageurs seront suspendues sur ressort.

Sur la voie ferrée où la traction est opérée au moyen de locomotive, les dossiers et les banquettes doivent être inclinés et les dossiers sont élevés à la hauteur des épaules des voyageurs.

Il peut y avoir des places de plusieurs classes. Les wagons destinés au transport des marchandises, des chevaux ou des bestiaux, les plates-formes, et en général, toutes les parties du matériel roulant, sont de bonne et solide construction.

Chaque voiture et wagon, sans exception, est muni d'un frein puissant.

ENTRETIEN DU MATÉRIEL ROULANT.

Art. 20.— Le matériel roulant et tout le matériel servant à l'exploitation sont constamment maintenus dans un bon état d'entretien et de propreté.

Si le matériel dont il s'agit n'est pas entretenu en bon état, il y est pourvu d'office, à la diligence du contrôle, sous l'autorité du Ministre des Travaux publics et aux frais du concessionnaire.

GARDIENNAGE ET SIGNAUX.

Art. 21.— Le concessionnaire est tenu de prendre à ses frais, partout où la nécessité en aura été reconnue par le contrôle, sous l'autorité du Ministre, et eu égard au mode d'exploitation employé, les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la liberté et la sécurité du passage des voitures et des trains sur la voie ferrée, et celle de la circulation ordinaire sur les routes et chemins qui sont en travers de la voie ferrée.

ATELIERS ET RÉPARATIONS DE LA VOIE.

Art. 22.— Lorsqu'un atelier de réparation est établi sur une voie, des signaux doivent indiquer si l'état de la voie ne permet pas le passage des voitures ou des trains ou s'il suffit d'en ralentir la marche.

ÉCLAIRAGE DES VOITURES OU DES TRAINS.

Art. 23.— Toute voiture isolée ou tout train porte extérieurement un feu rouge à l'avant ou un feu vert à l'arrière Les fanaux sont à réflecteurs ; ils sont allumés au coucher du soleil et ne peuvent être éteints avant son lever.

TRANSPORT DE MATIÈRES DANGEREUSES.

Art. 24.— Il est interdit d'admettre dans les convois qui portent des voyageurs aucune matière pouvant donner lieu soit à des explosions soit à des incendies.

SERVICE DES TRAINS.

Art. 25.— Les mécaniciens de toute locomotive doivent porter leur attention sur l'état de la voie, sur l'approche des voitures ordinaires ou des troupeaux et ralentir ou même arrêter la marche suivant les circonstances ; ils doivent se conformer aux signaux de ralentissement ou ou d'arrêt qui lui sont faits par les gardiens et ouvriers de la voie.

CONDITION DES TRAINS.

Art. 26.— La longueur des trains ne peut dépasser soixante mètres (60 m.), sous la réserve de cette condition, qui est de rigueur, tout convoi ordinaire de voyageurs doit contenir des voitures ou des compartiments de toutes classes en nombre suffisant pour le service du public.

Les machines et voitures entrant dans les compositions de tous les trains sont liées entre elles par des attaches rigides, avec ressorts. Les machines sont placées en tête des trains Il ne peut être dérogé à cette disposition que pour les manœuvres à exécuter dans les stations ou pour le cas de secours ; dans ces cas spéciaux, la vitesse ne doit pas dépasser cinq kilomètres à l'heure (5 k.). Les trains sont remorqués par une seule machine, sauf à la montée des rampes de forte inclinaison ou en cas d'accident.

Il est, dans tous les cas, interdit d'atteler simultanément plus de deux locomotives à un train ; la machine placée en tête règle la marche du train dont la vitesse ne doit jamais dépasser dix kilomètres (10 k.) à l'heure dans le cas de double attelage.

PERSONNEL DU TRAIN.

Art. 27.— Chaque locomotive à feu est conduite par un mécanicien et un chauffeur.

Le chauffeur doit être capable d'arrêter la machine en cas de besoin Chaque train est accompagné, en outre, du nombre de conducteurs, garde-freins qui sera jugé nécessaire ; il y a d'ailleurs, en tout cas, sur la dernière voiture, un conducteur qui est mis en communication avec le mécanicien.

Lorsqu'il y a plusieurs conducteurs dans un train, l'un d'eux doit avoir autorité sur les autres.

Avant le départ du train, le mécanicien s'assure si toutes les parties de la locomotive sont en bon état et, particulièrement si le frein fonctionne convenablement.

Il ne doit mettre le train en marche que lorsque le conducteur chef du train a donné le signal du départ.

En marche, le mécanicien doit porter son attention sur l'état de la voie, sur l'approche des voitures ordinaires ou des troupeaux, et ralentir ou même arrêter, en cas d'obstacles, suivant les circonstances, il doit se conformer aux signaux qui lui sont faits par les gardiens et ouvriers de la voie.

Cet agent signale l'approche du train au moyen d'une trompe, d'une cloche ou de tout instrument du même genre ou du sifflet à vapeur.

Aucune personne autre que le mécanicien et le chauffeur ne peut monter sur la locomotive, à moins d'une permission spéciale et écrite du Directeur de l'exploitation de la voie ferrée. Sont exceptés de cette interdiction les fonctionnaires chargés de la surveillance.

MARCHE DES TRAINS.

Art. 28 — La vitesse des trains est fixée par le cahier des charges. La vitesse doit d'ailleurs être diminuée dans la traversée des lieux habités, ou en cas d'encombrement de la route.

ACCIDENTS.

Art. 29 — Des machines dites de secours et de réserve doivent être entretenues constamment en feu et prêtes à partir sur les lignes et aux points qui sont désignés.

Il y a constamment au lieu du dépôt de machines, une voiture chargée de tous les agrès et outils nécessaires en cas d'accident. Chaque train doit d'ailleurs être muni des outils les plus indispensables.

TITRE III

POLICE ET SURVEILLANCE.

Art. 30.— Il est défendu à toute personne étrangère au service de la voie ferrée :

1o. de déranger, altérer ou modifier, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, la voie ferrée et les ouvrages ;

2o. stationner sur la voie de fer ou d'y faire stationner les voitures ;

3o. d'y laisser séjourner les chevaux, bestiaux ou animaux d'aucune sorte.

4o. d'y jeter ou déposer aucuns matériaux ni objets quelconques ;

5o. d'emprunter les rails de la voie ferrée pour la circulation des voitures étrangères ou service.

Tout conducteur de voitures doit, à l'approche d'un train ou d'une voiture appartenant au service de la voie ferrée prendre en main les guides ou le cordeau de son équipage, de façon à se rendre maître de ses chevaux, dégager immédiatement la voie et s'en écarter de manière à livrer toute la largeur nécessaire au passage du matériel de la voie ferrée. Tout conducteur de troupeau doit écarter les bestiaux de la voie ferrée à l'approche d'un train ou d'une voiture appartenant au service de la voie.

DES MESURES CONCERNANT LES VOYAGEURS

Art. 31. — Il est défendu aux voyageurs :

1o. d'entrer dans les voitures ou d'en sortir pendant la marche et autrement que par la portière réservée à cet effet ;

2o. de passer d'une voiture à une autre à moins qu'elles soient à couloir central, de se pencher en dehors, de stationner debout pendant la marche. Il est interdit d'admettre dans les voitures plus de voyageurs que ne le comportent le nombre de place indiqué dans chaque compartiment.

Il est interdit à tout voyageur de tenir dans

les voitures des propos séditieux et ceux de nature à blesser la moralité publique.

L'entrée des voitures est interdite :

1o. à toute personne en état d'ivresse ;

2o. à tout individu porteur d'armes à feu chargé ou de paquets qui, par leur nature, leur volume ou leur odeur, pourrait gêner ou incommoder les voyageurs.

Tout individu porteur d'une arme à feu doit avant son admission dans les voitures, faire constater que son arme n'est pas chargée. Aucun chien n'est admis dans les voitures servant au transport des voyageurs, toutefois la Compagnie peut placer dans des compartiments spéciaux les voyageurs qui ne voudraient pas se séparer de leurs chiens, pourvu que ces animaux soient muselés, en quelque saison que ce soit.

EXPÉDITION DES MATIÈRES DANGEREUSES.

Art. 32. — Il est interdit d'expédier dans les wagons de la voie ferrée, toutes marchandises considérées comme pouvant être une cause d'explosion ou d'incendie.

Les expéditeurs doivent en faire la déclaration formelle au moment où ils les livrent au service de la voie ferrée.

RÈGLEMENT DE POLICE D'EXPLOITATION.

Art. 33. — Tout individu qui aura contrevenu aux prescriptions de l'article 30 de la présente loi en ses 2e et 3e énumérations, sera puni d'un emprisonnement d'un jour à 5 jours.

Chaque année, le concessionnaire sera obligé de présenter à la Secrétairie d'Etat des Travaux publics des agents dont un certain nombre sera désigné pour constater les délits qui pourront s'accomplir sur la voie ;

Ces agents ont l'obligation de remettre à la justice de paix où le fait s'est accompli une copie certifiée du procès verbal de constat dont l'original sera remis au Commissaire du Gouvernement.

Ces procès-verbaux de constat rédigés par ces agents seront crus jusqu'à preuve du contraire, à condition que ceux-ci aient préalablement prêté serment dans les formes prescrites par l'article suivant.

Art. 34. — Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Travaux publics les agents désignés, les adressera au Secrétaire d'Etat de la Justice qui ordonnera au Commissaire du Gouvernement de réquérir le juge de paix, de recevoir d'eux le serment suivant : " Je jure de bien et fidèlement remplir les devoirs qui me sont confiés, en ne tenant compte que des intérêts de la justice. "

REGISTRE DES RÉCLAMATIONS.

Art. 35. — Il est tenu dans chaque station et dans chaque bureau d'attente un registre côté et paraffé par le Magistrat communal du lieu de la station ou bureau d'attente, lequel est destiné à recevoir les réclamations des personnes (voyageurs ou autres) qui auraient des plaintes à former, soit contre le concessionnaire soit contre ses agents.

Ce registre est présenté à toute réquisition du public ; il est visé par les agents du service du contrôle et de surveillance administrative.

AFFICHAGE ET PUBLICATION DU PRÉSENT RÈGLEMENT.

Art. 36. — Des exemplaires du présent règlement seront affichés à la diligence du concessionnaire aux abords des stations, bureaux, haltes ; etc, des voies ferrées qui empruntent le sol des voies publiques ainsi que dans les salles d'attente des gares.

Le conducteur ou receveur de toute voiture, le conducteur principal de tout train en marche sont muni d'un exemplaire du règlement.

Des extraits sont délivrés, chacun pour ce qui le concerne, aux receveurs, mécaniciens, chauffeurs, garde-freins et autres agents employés sur la voie ferrée,

Des extraits, en ce qui concerne les règles à observer par les voyageurs, pendant le trajet sont placés dans chaque caisse de voiture.

CONSTATATION ET POURSUITE DES CONTRAVENTIONS.

Art. 37. — Sont constatées, poursuivies et réprimées conformément aux lois en vigueur dans la République, les contraventions au présent règlement, aux décisions ministérielles et aux arrêtés qui pourront être pris pour l'exécution de ce règlement.

Les dispositions du présent règlement sont applicables aux chemins de fer et aux tramways, sur les sections où ces chemins de fer et tramways empruntent le sol des voies publiques.

EXÉCUTION DU PRÉSENT REGLEMENT.

Art. 38. — Les Ministres des Travaux publics, de l'Intérieur et de la Justice sont chargés de l'exécution de la présente loi qui sera insérée au Bulletin des lois et au Journal officiel.

Donné à Port-au-Prince le 20 Août 1907, an 04ème. de l'indépendance.

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NORD ALEXIS.

Par le Président :

Le Secrétaire d'État des Travaux publics,

F. N. LARAQUE.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat de la Justice,

T. LALEAU.

M. N. Laraque, continuant : Vu le peu de temps qu'elle a devant elle, je demande à la Chambre de bien vouloir voter d'urgence ces deux propositions de loi.

L'Assemblée ayant agréé, les deux projets sont envoyés à l'impression.

M. F. Marcelin obtient la parole et lit la pièce dont suit teneur :

PROJET DE LOI

NORD ALEXIS

Président de la République

Considérant qu'il importe de modifier certaines dispositions de la loi du 24 Octobre 1876 sur la régie des impositions directes afin de les mettre en harmonie avec la loi douanière du 4 Septembre 1905 ;

Considérant qu'il y a lieu d'abroger quelques parties des tarifs annexés à la loi du 30 Octobre 1876 et à celle du 3 Août 1900;

Sur le rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur,

Et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat,

A PROPOSÉ

Et le Corps Législatif a voté la loi suivante :

Art 1er.— Tous ceux qui exercent le commerce, une profession ou une industrie quelconque sujets à la patente, doivent, pour obtenir, avant d'entreprendre tout travail, en faire, par écrit, sur un papier timbré de dix centimes, la déclaration au Conseil communal qui leur délivrera certificat.

Toute infraction à cette disposition entraînera, après un premier avertissement du Magistrat communal par lettre, la fermeture immédiate par le Juge de Paix, de l'établissement ouvert illégalement, et, en outre, le contrevenant sera condamné à une amende de vingt à cent gourdes.

Le jugement obtenu ne sera pas susceptible d'opposition et sera exécuté, sans délai, et sur minute.

Art. 2.— La déclaration et le certificat mentionneront les noms, prénoms, demeure de la personne qui demande la patente, ainsi que la nature du commerce, de la profession ou de l'industrie qu'elle se propose d'exercer.

Celui qui exerce le commerce, une profession ou une industrie quelconque, sans une raison sociale, sera tenu, en faisant sa déclaration, d'exhiber au Conseil communal son acte de société en due forme.

Art. 4.— Toute maison de commerce formée entre haïtien et étranger dans laquelle un ou plusieurs haïtiens auront un intérêt de moitié au moins et dont la raison sociale portera les noms d'un ou de plusieurs haïtiens ne sera assujettie qu'aux droits de patente fixés pour le consignataire haïtien.

L'acte de société devra être produit à toutes réquisitions légales des fonctionnaires et agents de la commune sans préjudice des prescriptions du Code de commerce.— Néanmoins, les étrangers associés des haïtiens devront être personnellement munis de la licence du Président d'Haïti, conformément à l'article 6 ci-dessous.

Art. 5.— Le Conseil communal, après s'être assuré de la sincérité des déclarations, classera les patentes à délivrer d'après le tarif annexé à cette loi.

Le tableau des patentes sera expédié, pour être affiché, au Tribunal de Commerce, au Juge de paix, à l'Administrateur des finances et au Directeur de la Douane dans les ports ouverts au commerce.

Art. 6.— Les étrangers ne peuvent exercer aucun commerce, aucune profession ou industrie généralement quelconque qu'en vertu d'une licence du Président d'Haïti.

Cette licence ne servira que pour l'année où elle aura été accordée.

Art. 7.— Les étrangers ne sont admis à exercer le commerce qu'en qualité de négociants importateurs, exportateurs, commissionnaires ou banquiers seulement dans les ports ouverts.

Cependant ils pourront être autorisés à faire le commerce de gros et de détail dans leur établissement en vertu d'une licence spéciale obtenue du Président d'Haïti.

Dans ce cas ils paieront un droit de patente triple de celui de l'haïtien exerçant le même genre de commerce.

Art. 8.— Les étrangers exerçant le commerce, une profession ou une industrie quelconque, paieront un droit de patente double de celui que paieront les haïtiens.

Art. 9.— La licence sera retirée à l'Etranger qui refusera de se soumettre aux dispositions de la présente loi.

Dans ce cas, un délai d'au moins d'un an leur sera accordé pour la liquidation de ses affaires; toutefois, cette liquidation n'empêche le paiement de la patente.

Art. 10.— La présente loi abroge toutes les lois ou dispositions de lois qui lui sont contraires notamment celle des article 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 et 16 de la loi du 24 Octobre 1876, sur la régie des impositions directes et la partie des tarifs annexés à la dite loi et à celle du 3 Août 1900.

Elle sera exécutée à la diligence des Secrétaires d'Etat de l'Intérieur et des Finances et du Commerce, chacun en ce qui le concerne.

NORD ALEXIS.

Par le Président :

Le Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur,

PÉTION PRE.-ANDRÉ

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances,

F. MARCELIN.

M. F. Marcelin : Mon collègue de l'Intérieur étant malade, m'a prié de déposer ce projet de loi et d'en solliciter l'urgence en son nom.

La demande d'urgence est accordée dans les formes règlementaires.

M. le président: La proposition de loi est envoyée à l'impression.

M. T. Laleau a gagné la tribune et soumet à l'Assemblée le projet de loi ci-après, en faveur duquel il sollicite également un vote d'urgence :

NORD ALEXIS

Président de la République

Usant de l'initiative que lui accorde l'article 69 de la Constitution ;

Considérant qu'il est fait aux grands Pouvoirs de l'Etat l'impérieux devoir de secourir les veuves des citoyens qui se sont dévoués au pays ;

Considérant que le Docteur J. B, Dehoux, ancien Directeur de l'Ecole nationale de médecine, qui a rendu des services signalés, est mort sans avoir eu le temps de bénéficier d'une pension, et qu'il est juste et équitable d'assurer à sa veuve des moyens d'existence pour ses vieux jours ;

Sur le rapport du Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Instruction publique,

Et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat,

A PROPOSÉ

Et le Corps Législatif a voté la loi suivante :

Art. 1er.— Est accordée à Madame Vve. J. B. Dehoux une rente viagère de cent gourdes par mois, ce, dès la promulgation de la présente loi.

Art. 2. Cette rente est insaisissable.

Art 3.— La présente loi sera exécutée à la diligence des Secrétaires d'Etat de l'Instruction publique et des Finances.

Donné au Palais National, le 20 Août 1907.

NORD ALEXIS.

Par le Président :

Le Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Instruction publique,

T. LALEAU.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances,

F. MARCELIN.

L'urgence demandée est accordée dans les formes réglementaires.

M. T. Laleau : Je prie la Chambre de bien vouloir passer au vote immédiat de mon projet de loi.

Voix diverses : Non, non, c'est assez... assez de l'urgence.... pas de vote immédiat.

M. le président : Le projet sera envoyé à l'impression.

M. Laleau : Mon collègue de l'Intérieur se trouvant malade, m'a prié de faire le dépôt du projet de loi suivant :

NORD ALEXIS,

Président de la République.

Vu l'article 69 de la Constitution.

Considérant qu'il est de la plus urgente nécessité d'introduire un système national de sylviculture afin de conserver nos forêts, surtout celles qui se trouvent sur les cimes des montagnes ou dans les hauts plateaux et qui sont de la plus grande importance pour l'agriculture et l'irrigation du pays, puisqu'ils abritent les sources des rivières ;

Vu que le Département de l'Ouest dont l'exploitation forestière du Domaine national a été concédé le 24 Avril 1906 par l'Etat pour une durée de 9 ans consécutifs à MM. le Général Justin Carrié et Edg. Bobo, contient beaucoup de forêts de ce genre, entre autres de grandes forêts de pins qui s'étendent sur les plateaux de la chaîne du Morne La Selle et au Nord de l'Etang Saumâtre, dans la Commune de Grand-Bois ;

Prenant en considération que la courte durée de ce contrat ne permet pas aux concessionnaires de faire les frais de replantation, après avoir coupé les bois et que l'entreprise visée par la présente loi aura pour conséquence d'établir une exploitation forestière rationnelle et scientifique, d'introduire de nouvelles cultures dans le Département de l'Ouest et donner des moyens d'existence à nombre de nos concitoyens;

Sur la proposition du Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur,

Et de l'avis du Conseil des Secrétaires d'Etat.

Le Corps Législatif a voté d'urgence la loi suivante :

Art. 1er.— Le Gouvernement d'Haïti accorde à Mme. Vve. Justin Carrié et M. Edg. Bobo pour une période de 50 années consécutives le droit exclusif de couper les bois et arbres de toutes sortes situés dans le Domaine de l'Etat, dans le Département de l'Ouest, les droits des tiers déjà établis réservés.

Mme. Vve. Justin Carrié et M. Edg. Bobo acceptent cette concession pour eux, leurs héritiers ou ayants droit et s'engagent à exploiter les bois dont l'énumération est faite dans les articles 6, 7 et 8 ci-dessous et destinés soit à l'exploitation, soit à la consommation intérieure. Ils s'obligent aussi à établir une ou plusieurs scieries dans le dit Département pour la confection de planches, cartelages, traverses de chemin de fer, etc, et à faire à leur charge tous les frais généralement quelconques de cette exploitation forestière.

Ils s'engagent, en outre, à replanter pour chaque pin coupé, 2 arbres de la même espèce ou d'autres bois utiles, et de remplacer les autres bois coupés par eux par les arbres fruitiers, tels que pêchers, pruniers, poiriers, pommiers ou d'autres bois utiles comme noisetiers, amandiers, etc.

Art 2.— La période de 50 années fixées pour la dite exploitation commencera à courir à partir du jour de la promulgation de la loi, qu'approuve la présente convention. Elle est renouvelable au gré des parties contractantes aux mêmes conditions.

Art. 3. — Un délai de 2 ans, à partir du jour de la promulgation, est accordé aux concessionnaires pour la plantation d'arbres fruitiers ; les bois de pin doivent être remplacés après leur coupe, aussitôt que la saison s'y prête, par les arbres de la même espèce ou d'autres arbres utiles.

Art. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 du contrat concédé à MM. le général Justin Carrié et Edg. Bobo en date du 24 Avril sont sanctionnés par la présente loi

Art. 16.—Pour le maintien de l'ordre dans les forêts et surtout pour empêcher la destruction des arbres par le feu, le Gouvernement autorise les concessionnaires de créer eux-mêmes une gendarmerie forestière à leurs frais sous le contrôle de l'autorité compétente. Le personnel haïtien employé dans l'exploitation forestière ou les plantations sera dispensé du service militaire en cas qu'il fera partie de cette gendarmerie forestière.

Art. 17.— Le matériel et toutes choses nécessaires à l'exploitation forestière et à la plantation d'arbres, ainsi que les matériaux devant servir pour emballer les fruits et les autres produits de cette exploitation, entreront francs de tous droits de douane à l'importation, pendant la durée de la concession ; ces articles feront l'objet d'une nomenclature complète et détaillée, arrêtée entre le Gouvernement et les concessionnaires, conformément à la loi.

Les fruits de noix ne sont frappés d'aucun impôt fiscal et ne paieront qu'un simple droit de statistique de 3 cts. monnaie nationale par 100 kilos.

Art. 18.— Les concessionnaires ont en outre le droit exclusif d'exploiter le produit de ces arbres plantés par eux pendant la période de leur contrat sans payer d'autres redevances, que celles prévues par la présente convention. Tous les terrains de l'Etat vacants plantés par les concessionnaires avec des arbres fruitiers, noisetiers cocotiers, dans le Département de l'Ouest, sont à considérer pendant cette période comme terrains à eux affermés, mais l'Etat ne leur fera payer aucun fermage, prenant en considération les frais d'introduction de nouvelles cultures, et l'utilité publique de ces plantations.

Art. 19.— Il est formellement interdit aux concessionnaires ou leurs représentants de faire le commerce dans l'arrondissement de l'Ouest. Ils pourront toutefois y introduire certaines provisions pour leur consommation et celle du personnel de l'exploitation et selon une liste préalable arrêtée et visée par la douane avant l'expédition.

Art. 20.— Le présent contrat est exonéré de tous droits de timbre et d'enregistrement, ainsi que de toute taxe spéciale sur les sociétés anonymes.

Art. 21.— La présente loi à laquelle demeure annexé ledit contrat qu'elle sanctionne sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur.

Donné au Palais National, à Port-au-Prince, le... Août 1907, an 104e. de l'Indépendance.

NORD ALEXIS,

Par le Président :

Le Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur,

PÉTION PRE.-ANDRÉ.

M. Laleau, poursuivant : Je demande à la Chambre le dépôt de cette pièce.

M. le président : Le Bureau vous donne acte, M. le Secrétaire d'Etat, du dépôt de ce projet de loi qui sera envoyé à l'examen du Comité de l'Intérieur.

La séance est levée.

(S.) HENRY THÉARD, JN. ZÉPHYR, Dr. PÉTION SAVAIN, X. N. PRE.-LOUIS, C. BEAUFILS, A. CHEPSAC, gal. AUG DOUYON, L. DROUINEAUD, Dr. CH. T. CHARLOT, F. FÉQUIÈRE, P. M. DUCASSE, TH ROMAIN, Dr. A. VIEUX, Dr. LÉON SÉJOURNÉ, LEBON, PH. WILLIAM, B. A. SAMSON, RODOLPHE LAFONTANT, [illegible] GABRIEL, FRED. ABELLARD, C. MATHIEU jeune, EM. DÉSIR, SIDRAC LUCAS, Dr. A. CANTAVE, L. MEMNON aîné, W. BELLEGARDE, EUGÈNE RAYNAUD, L. LUBIN fils, CAMILLE LEON, JH. SÉVÈRE, SAMUEL JN. GILLES, H. MOMPOINT, X. GILLES, A. R. DURAND, J. B. N. MARCELIN, COIDAVID TOUSSAINT, V. GONEL, L. ED. LAROCHE, Dr. DÉGRAFF, D. MAGLOIRE, CATULLE BRUNO, J. M. WISS, EUG. PRE. LOUIS, O. MENOS, LANCELOT LYON, CRÉPIN PRE. LOUIS, A. SIMON fils, LOUIS MAUGER, M. MATHIEU, [illegible] RAMEAU, T. NEY APOLLON, B. BAUDIN, MORAMA BERNARD, G. BOUCHÉ, R. ROCHE, D. DUPITON, CHS. B. ZAMOR, F. B. LAROCHE, A. D. CHANGY, R. M. LS. [illegible], J. M. BRÉDY *Le président*, G. DESRIVIÈRES ; *les secrétaires*, LOUIS BRUTUS, MARCÉS LECONTE.

Le secrétaire-rédacteur,

JUSTIN VILLATTE.

Pour copie conforme:

Le secrétaire-archiviste de la Chambre,

C. GANTHIER.

VENTE IMMOBILIÈRE

En vertu de la loi du 14 Août 1877 sur la vente des biens immeubles de l'Etat haïtien et vu l'autorisation du Corps Législatif, obtenue le 16 Septembre 1906 par le Pouvoir Exécutif;

Et à la requête de Monsieur Charles Sambour, Administrateur principal des finances de Port-au-Prince, où il demeure, agissant pour et au nom de l'Etat haïtien;

Il sera procédé le mardi, neuf Juin prochain, à trois heures de l'après midi, en l'Etude et par le ministère de Me. Suirad Villard, notaire à Port-au-Prince, 24, rue du Centre,

A la vente au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur :

1o. d'une propriété sise en cette ville, à l'angle des rues Républicaine et Macajoux, ci-devant rue du Bel-air, No. 77, mesurant vingt-quatre pieds sur la rue Républicaine, quatre-vingt-un pieds deux pouces dans le fond de la cour, quatre-vingt six pieds et demi sur la rue Macajoux et quatre-vingt-six et demi au côté-sud. Elle est bornée au Nord par la rue Macajoux ; au Sud, par un passage commun et par les ayants droit des héritiers Lunloy, Barreau et Lamarre; à l'Est, par Pierre Baude et les ayants cause de Chapoteau et à l'Ouest par la rue Républicaine.

Cette propriété consiste en trois halles en maçonnerie dont deux avec portes en fer, et les dépendances, sur la mise à prix de *Deux mille six cent dollars or américain cy $. 2.600 or* ;

2o. D'une propriété sise en cette ville à l'angle Nord-Est des rues Tiremasse et Républicaine, ayant dépendu de l'immeuble anciennement connu sous le nom de Reimbeau. Elle mesure vingt pieds neuf pouces et demi de façade sur la rue Républicaine et cinquante neuf pieds six pouces sur la rue Tiremasse, sur une profondeur au côté Est de trente et un pieds cinq pouces pour atteindre la borne D ; de ce point allant à l'Ouest de treize pieds sept pouces pour atteindre la borne E ; de ce point au sud de neuf pieds trois pouces pour atteindre la borne F ; enfin de ce point allant à l'Ouest, en lignes brisées de quarante cinq pieds huit pouces pour atteindre la borne B placée sur la façade de la rue Républicaine. Elle est bornée au Nord par Noute Bastien; au Sud, par la rue Tiremasse ; à l'Ouest par Eloïde Eloi Duplessy et à l'Ouest par la rue Républicaine.

Cette propriété consiste en une maison à étage couverte en tôles. Il y a quatre pièces à l'étage et balcons sur les rues Républicaine et Tiremasse, et à la façade Est. Au rez-de-chaussée il y a deux vastes pièces, sur mise à prix de *Dix mille gourdes billets. . . . . cy G. 10.000.*

Pour plus amples renseignements s'adresser au soussigné, dépositaire du cahier des charges.

Port-au-Prince, 8 Mai 1908.

SUIRAD VILLARD *not.*

REPRODUCTION

RÉSULTAT

Des Collèges électoraux d'arrondissements pour la nomination des candidats au Sénat de la République, 15 Février 1908.

DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OUEST

ARRONDISSEMENT DE PORT-UA-PRINCE.

1 Alexandre Lilavois
2 Cicéron Charlot
3 Démosthènes Lespinasse
4 C. Desravines
5 C. Lerebours

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LÉOGANE.

Pas d'élections faute de majorité, vu les irrégularités constatées dans les pouvoirs des électeurs de Petit-Goâve et de Grand-Goâve.

ARRONDISSEMENT DE JACMEL.

1 Général Berrouet
2 M. B. Maximilien
3 Stéphen Dennis
4 Rodolphe Alexandre

ARRONDISSEMENT DE SALTROU.

1 E. Séjourné père
2 Docteur Malette

ARRONDISSEMENT DE MIREBALAIS

1 Général Annulysse André
2 Stéphen Archer

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LASCAHOBAS

1 Blaise C. Lavache
2 César Pre.-Louis

DÉPARTEMEMT DU NORD

ARRONDISSEMENT DU CAP-HAÏTIEN

1 Richard Etienne
2 Vincent aîné
3 Laratte fils
4 J. Etienne
5 E. Martin
6 Blucher Obas

ARRONDISSEMENT DU TROU

1 Joseph Sévère
2 Antoine François
3 Edouard Martin
4 Vincent aîné

ARRONDISSEMENT DE FORT LIBERTÉ

1 Canrobert Gourgue
2 Orélus Delphin
3 Actéon François
4 Richard Etienne

ARRONDISSEMENE DE LA GRANDE RIVIÈRE DU NORD

1 Turenne Gerbier
2 Rosinski Célestin
3 Ménard aîné
4 Dolciné Dolcé

ARRONDISSEMENT DU LIMBÉ

1 Pierre Victor fils

LISTE

Des candidats au Sénat présentés par le Pouvoir Exécutif, conformément à l'article 49 de la Constitution.

DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OUEST

ARRONDISSEMENT DE PORT-AU-PRINCE

1 Démosthènes Lespinasse
2 Cajuste Bijou
3 Charles Desravines
4 Camille Bruno
5 Ducas Pierre-Louis

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LÉOGANE

1 Lorraine Nau
2 Muléi Garescher
3 Séjourné père

ARRONDISSEMENT DE JACMEL

1 Rodolphe Alexandre
2 Stéphen Dennis
3 Horacius Baussan
4 M. Bataille

ARRONDISSEMENT DE SALTROU

1 Dr Dessalines
2 Aug. A. Héreaux

ARRONDISSEMENT DE MIREBALAIS

1 Périclès Tessier
2 Eug. Heurtelou

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LASCAHOBAS

1 Blaise C. Lavache
2 Morney Duplessis

DÉPARTEMENT DU NORD

ARRONDISSEMENT DU CAP-HAITIEN

1 Richard Etienne
2 Vincent aîné
3 Laratte fils
4 J. Etienne
5 E. Martin
6 Blucher Obas

ARRONDISSEMENT DU TROU

1 Abel jeune
2 Chouchoute Durand
3 Louisimond Séïde
4 Gal. Clervil Guillaume

ARRONDISSEMENT DE FORT-LIBERTÉ

1 Canrobert Gourgue
2 Orélus Delphin
3 Actéon François
4 Richard Etienne

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LA GRADE-RIVIÈRE DU NORD.

1 Turenne Gerbier
2 Rosinski Célestin
3 Ménard aîné
4 Dolciné Dolcé

ARRONDISSEMENT DU LIMBÉ

1 Pierre Victor fils

ARRONDISSEMENT DU BORGNE

1 A. Poujol fils
2 Florvil Apollon
3 Seymour Bot.ex

ARRONDISSEMENT DE VALLIÈRE

1 B. Jean-Bernard
2 E. M. Zéphirin
3 M. Michel

ARRONDISSEMENT DE PLAISANCE

1 Martial Evariste Ducheine
2 Jérôme Dubois

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LA MARMELADE

1 Saint-Ilmont Préval
2 Dénéus Dupiton

ARRONDISSEMENT DE HINCHE

1 Gal. Fargeasse Gracia
2 Démosthènes Pinchinat

DÉPARTEMENT DU NORD-OUEST

ARRONDISSEMENT DE PORT-DE-PAIX

1 Murat Chanoine
2 Gabriel Bouché

ARRONDISSEMENT DU MÔLE ST-NICOLAS

1 Robert Roche
2 Sidrac Lucas
3 Solon Ligondé
4 R. Moreau Michel

DÉPARTEMENT DE L'ARTIBONITE

ARRONDISSEMENT DES GONAIVES

1 Diaquoi
2 Salomon Jean-Baptiste
3 Jean-Baptiste Cabêche
4 P. A. Dauphin

ARRONDISSEMENT DE ST.-MARC

1 Estime jeune
2 J. E. Kénol
3 Edmond Bailly

ARRONDISSEMENT DE DESSALINES

1 Jean-Philippe Jh. Figaro
2 Duclos Cléophat Augustin
3 Joseph Ernest Ménard

ARRONDISSEMENT DES CAYES.

1 Charles D'Ennery
2 Ferdinand Jean-Baptiste
3 Candelon Rigaud

ARRONDISSEMENT DES CÔTEAUX.

1 Lafargue Weber
2 L. Lubin
3 Mombeleur
4 Paul Bienvenu

ARRONDISSEMENT D'AQUIN.

1 Théard David
2 Pn. Neptune
3 J. B. Durand

ARRONDISSEMENT DE TIBURON.

1 Esope Jean-Charles
2 Dupéron Brézault
3 Arnauld Merceron

ARRONDISSEMENT DU BORGNE

1 A. Poujol fils
2 Florvil Apollon
3 Seymour Bottex

ARRONDISSEMENT DE VALLIÈRE

1 B. Jean-Bernard
2 E. M. Zéphirin
3 M. Michel

ARRONDISSEMENT DE PLAISANCE

1 Martial Evariste Ducheine
2 Jérôme Dubois

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LA MARMELADE

1 Saint-Ilmont Préval
2 Dénéus Dupiton

ARRONDISSEMENT DE HINCHE

1 Gal. Fargeasse Gracia
2 Démosthènes Pinchinat

DÉPARTEMENT DU NORD-OUEST.

ARRONDISSEMENT DE PORT-DE-PAIX

1 Murat Chanoine
2 Gabriel Bouché

ARRONDISSEMENT DU MÔLE ST-NICOLAS

1 Florian Moïse
2 Moreau Michel
3 N. Cloiseau
4 S. Ligondé

DÉPARTEMENT DE L'ARTIBONITE

ARRONDISSEMENT DES GONAIVES

1 Robert David
2 André Guillaume
3 Davilmar Théodore
4 Edgard Chenet

ARRONDISSEMENT DE ST,-MARC

1 Estime jeune
2 J. E. Kénol
3 Ed. Bailly

ARRONDISSEMENT DE DESSALINES

1 Jean Philippe Figaro
2 Moise Gilles
3 Dolciné Dolcé

ARRONDISSEMENT DES CAYES.

1 Etienne Thélémaque
2 Durinville Jean
3 Aug. Rameau

ARRONDISSEMENT DES CÔTEAUX.

1 Charles D'Ennery
2 Lafargue Weber
3 Candelon Rigaud
4 Gal. Favrol

ARRONDISSEMENT D'AQUIN.

1 Charles Gentil
2 Pn. Neptune
3 J. B. Durand

ARRONDISSEMENT DE TIBURON

1 P. Laraque
2 Dupéron Brézault
3 Arnauld Merceron

RESULTAT des collèges électoraux d'Arrondissements pour la nomination des candidats au Sénat de la République. 15 Février 1908.

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LA GRAND'ANSE.

1 Jean-Baptiste Laurent
2 Morama Bernard
3 François Numa Laraque
4 Emélus Cayemitte

ARRONDISSEMENT DE NIPPES.

1 Macdonald Apollon
2 Planès Edouard
3 Pétrus Paillère
4 Alexandre Casimir
5 Moléus Douyon

LISTE des candidats au Sénat présentés par le Pouvoir Exécutif, conformément à l'article 49 de la Constitution.

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LA GRAND'ANSE.

1 Jean-Baptiste Laurent
2 Morama Bernard
3 François Numa Laraque
4 Cuvier Rouzier

ARRONDISSEMENT DE NIPPES.

1 Macdonald Apollon
1 Constant Gentil
3 Pétrus Paillière
4 Alexandre Casimir
5 Camille Latortue

Port-au-Prince, le 16 Mai 1908.

Pour copie conforme :

Le chef de Division,
PÉTHION ERRIÉ.

PARTIE NON OFFICIELLE

AVIS ADMINISTRATIFS

Môle St.-Nicolas, 9 Mai 1908.

L'Administrateur des Finances de cet Arrondissement.

Donne avis aux fermiers de biens domaniaux tant urbains que ruraux qu'un délai fatal de huit jours leur est accordé pour venir verser le montant des échéances dues.

Pour une dernière fois et d'ordre de l'Administration supérieure il est rappelé aux occupants de biens du Domaine national qu'ils ne pourront conserver l'occupation de ces biens s'ils ne se conforment aux dispositions de la loi sur la matière. (Articles 42 et 43 de la loi du 16 Août 1877. De la ferme et des concessions de biens de l'Etat.)

Les biens indûment occupés peuvent être sollicités à titre de ferme sans qu'aucun occupant ne puisse revendiquer un prétendu droit

Jour, mois et an que dessus.

TASSY.

Port-au-Prince. — Imprimerie Nationale,
Directeur EDGARD CHENET

(Translation)

Section D
No; 501

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI

Port au Prince, May 22, 1908.

ENTERED
JUN 17 1908

Mr. Director,-

I confirm my cable of the 19th inst. as follows: "Bill passed 2,000,000 only".

I enclose herewith copy of Official Journal of 20th May, No. 41, in which is inserted the Decree authorizing the issue of 2,000,000 Gourdes in notes of 5 Gourdes each. You will receive also a certified copy of the said law.

As you can see for yourself, the Legislature has authorized the issue of 2,000,000 only.

I have written to the General Consul of Hayti in New York to enter into contract with you for the printing of these notes, but it is understood that the price of $9300 given for 2,400,000, shall not be the same as for the above quantity.

I must have the notes in two months' time, and I trust that you will do everything possible to furnish the same in that time. I am disposed to pay, if necessary, for night work.

REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI " 1908 BANK NOTES "

May 25th, 1908.

5 Gourdes Note 2-5/8 X 6-3/8
5 X 2 - 10 on
13-1/8 X 12-3/4
1/2 - 2-3/4
16-1/8 X 15-1/2 - say 250"

Size of trimmed note 74 X 168 mil
2-7/8 X 6-5/8 inch.

Engrave steel dies 5 Gourdes	400	
Transfer 4 plates 10 notes 5 Gourdes face	400	
" " " " back	400	
Engrave surface die for back	100	
Transfer 10 " " " " duplicates	200	
Engrave Portrait of Nord Alexis	500	2000
2,400,000 Gourdes in 5 Gourdes notes -		
480,000 Notes 10 on - 48,000 sheets at	130	6240
10 tin & wood boxes		50
Freight $10 - Insurance $70		80
		$ 8370
Add for 10% commission		930 - $9300

Engraving same as above		2000
2,000,000 Gourdes in 5 Gourde Notes - 400,000 Notes 10 on - 40,000 sheets at	130	5200
8 tin & wood boxes		40
Freight & Insurance		64
		$ 7304
Add for 10% commission		816 - $ 8120

Say $8500.

FORM No. 1. T. W. L.IM. 3-'07

United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company.

EDISON BUILDING, 42 BROAD STREET.

No. ..... CHECK	—ONLY DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH— HAYTI, SAN-DOMINGO, CUBA, CURACAO, VENEZUELA, GUIANA, DUTCH, GUIANA, FRENCH, GUADELOUPE, JAMAICA, MARIE GALANTE, MARTINIQUE, BRAZIL, URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE.	No. .....
COST		TIME SENT .....
TIME FILED	TELEPHONE: 1321 BROAD.	NEW YORK, ...

Send the following Cablegram, "VIA HAYTI CABLE," *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof which are agreed to.*

May 28,1908

MINISTRE FINANCES

PORTAUPRINCE

PRIX EMISSION DEUX MILLIONS GOURDES HUIT MILLE CINQ CENTS DOLLARS OR SANS AUGMENTER PRIX FERONS POSSIBLE QUANT AUX LIVRAISONS

BANKNOTE

Translation - Price of issue 2,000,000 Gourdes, $8500 Gold without increas ing price will do everything possible as to delivery.

Please read the Conditions on back, and sign your name and address for reference.

. . . . *TERMS AND CONDITIONS* . . . .

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any message beyond the terminus of its own lines.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should *write it legibly* and order it *repeated*, that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination ; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices ; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender ; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event, this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an *unrepeated* message, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

Sender's Name and Address_____

Form No. 1. T. W. L.IM. 3-'07

United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company,

EDISON BUILDING, 42 BROAD STREET.

No. ..... CHECK .....

COST .....

TIME FILED .....

—ONLY DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH—

HAYTI, SAN-DOMINGO, CUBA, CURACAO, VENEZUELA, GUIANA, DUTCH, GUIANA, FRENCH, GUADELOUPE, JAMAICA, MARIE GALANTE, MARTINIQUE, BRAZIL, URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE.

TELEPHONE: 1321 BROAD.

No. .....

TIME SENT .....

NEW YORK, ...

Send the following Cablegram, "VIA HAYTI CABLE," *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof which are agreed to.*

June 2, 1908

MINISTRE FINANCES

PTAUPRINCE

REÇU LETTRE VINGT DEUX MAI. COMPLÈTERONS COMMANDE DÉLAI DEUX MOIS POUR TROIS MILLE SIX CENTS DOLLARS OR EXTRA. AUTORISEZ CONSUL DE PASSER CONTRAT; RÉPONSE;

BANKNOTE

Please read the Conditions on back, and sign your name and address for reference.

. . . . TERMS AND CONDITIONS . . . .

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any message beyond the terminus of its own lines.

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It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

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This is an *unrepeated* message, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

Sender's Name and Address_____

United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company,

EDISON BUILDING, 42 BROAD STREET.

ONLY DIRECT ALL CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH

CUBA, JAMAICA, HAYTI, SAN-DOMINGO, VENEZUELA.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, MARTINIQUE, GUADELOUPE, MARIE GALANTE, .

PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE, DUTCH GUIANA, FRENCH GUIANA, CURACAO.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. JUN 3 1908 NEW YORK

The following Cablegram received "VIA HAYTI CABLE," *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof which are agreed to.*

No. of message 52 No. of words 33 Time 4 PM

From Portauprince To

FOREIGN JUN -4 1908

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES JUN 3 1908 AM. BANK NOTE CO.

190

American Bank
note Company Ny

Telegramme recu ne peux accepter prix
tra maintiens huit mille cinq cents
dollars avec votre promesse de faire
possible pour livraison plus tot
sans augmenter prix

J Marcelin

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetition of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT *application to the sender.*

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CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

(Translation)

Port-au-Prince, Hayti,

June 3, 1908

Telegram received. Cannot accept increase of price. Maintain $8500 with your promise to do everything possible as to delivery without increasing price.

F. Marcelin

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FOREIGN SALES DEPARTMENT

(Translation)

LEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI
T

Washington, June 3, 1908.

No. 1799

Dear Sir,-

In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of Finance of Hayti, I hereby authorize you to manufacture for the Government of Hayti, 2,000,000 Gourdes of Bank Notes of 5 Gourdes each, as per Law of 14th May 1908; the contract to be executed and signed by Mr. Geffrard Cesvet, Consul General of Hayti in New York.

(Sgd) J. N. Leger.

Original of the above (in French) in the safe.

· LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ ·

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. JUN 12 1908 NEW YORK

Section

D

No. 541.

Port au Prince, le 3 JUIN 1908. 190 An 10 de l'Indépendance

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

au Département des Finances et du Commerce.

Au Directeur de l'American Bank Note Company
New-York.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Votre télégramme du 28 Mai m'est parvenu, lequel est ainsi conçu:

"Reçu lettre vingt deux Mai compléterons commande délai deux mois pour trois mille six cents dollars or extra autorisez consul de passer contrat réponse".

En réponse, je vous adresse ce jour la dépêche suivante:

"Télégramme reçu Ne peux accepter prix extra maintiens huit mille cinq cents dollars avec votre promesse formelle de faire possible pour livraisons plus tôt sans augmenter prix".

Ce prix extra est excessif. L'impression des billets se fera donc aux conditions déjà arrêtées, me rappelant votre promesse formelle de faire tout votre possible pour les livraisons avant le délai de trois mois.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, les assurances de ma considération distinguée.

9 Juin, 1908

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Ministre des Finances,

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Monsieur,-

Nous vous confirmons votre câble du 19 Mai -

"Loi votée 2,000,000 seulement"

---

et notre réponse du 28 Mai comme suit:

"Prix emission deux millions gourdes huit mille cinq cents dollars or sans augmenter prix ferons possible quant aux livraisons".

---

ainsi que vos lettres du 12 et 22 Mai.

Aussitôt le reçu de la dernière vu l'urgence et la nécessité d'avoir ces billets dans un délai de deux mois, nous avons cru devoir vous adresser le câble suivant du 2 Juin:

"Reçu lettre vingt deux Mai. Complèterons commande délai deux mois pour trois mille six cents dollars or extra. Autorisez Consul de passer contrat. Réponse."

Nous vous accusons en réponse votre câble du 3 Juin:

"Telegramme reçu ne peux accepter prix

extra maintiens huit mille cinq cents dollars avec votre promesse de faire possible pour livraison plus tot sans augmenter prix."

Nous avons également reçu avec votre honorée du 22 Mai, un exemplaire du Journal Officiel du 20 Mai, No. 41, dans lequel est inséré la loi autorisant l'émission et également copie certifiée de la dite loi.

Monsieur J. N. Leger, Ministre à Washington, nous a notifiés, dans sa lettre du 3 Juin, No. 1799, qu'il avait autorisé le Consul Général d'Haiti, Monsieur Geffrard Cesvet, d'après l'autorisation recue de votre Excellence, à passer un contract avec nous pour cette émission de billets, et nous sommes heureux de vous dire que ce contract a été executé en quadruple le 5 Juin.

Nous vous devons une explication pour ce qui est du prix extra de $3,600. or Américain que nous vous demandions.

Le paragraphe de votre lettre du 22 Mai, No. 501.-

"Il me faut les billets dans le délai de deux mois. Je veux bien penser que vous ne manquerez pas de répondre à mon attente, je suis disposé à payer, si c'est nécessaire, un travail supplémentaire même de nuit."

Nous avions arrangé, afin de pouvoir répondre à votre demande, d'avoir trois series de plaques gravées et de faire travailler de nuit; vous comprendrez naturellement que dans des conditions pareilles le prix s'est trouvé tant soit peu

augmenter, mais dans les proportions que le travail supplémentaire demandait. ne répondait pas à la depense.

Nous nous en tiendrons donc à notre première offre de $8500 or Américain, délai de 3 mois pour commencer livraison et compléter dans 5 mois ou plus tôt.

Nous vous assurons une chose, Votre Excellence, c'est que nous ferons tout notre possible pour réduire ce délai autant qu'il nous sera possible de le faire.

Nous prions votre Excellence, de vouloir bien accepter l'assurance de notre haute considération.

Manager of Foreign Sales

June 9, 1908

J. N. Leger, Esq.,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,-

We are pleased to acknowledge receipt of your favor of June 3rd, No.1799, advising us that you had received instructions from the Secretary of Finance of your Government authorizing us to make for them 2,000,000 Gourdes in notes of Five Gourdes each, in accordance with the Decree of the 14th of May 1908.

We have delayed answering your kind letter, pending the execution of the contract, which was duly signed by Mr. Geffrard Cesvet, Consul General of Haiti, on June 5th, 1908.

Thanking you for your kind attention, we beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

June 10, 1908

Mr. G. H. Danforth,

Secretary.

I beg to hand you herewith copy of Contract dated June 5th, 1908, between this Company and the Consul General of Hayti - Geffrard Cesvet, Esq. - tooprint an issue of 2,000,000 Gourdes in Notes of 5 Gourdes each, for the Haytian Government; together with letter from the Minister of Hayti, at Washington, authorising the Consul General to execute such contract; and translation of the same; also copy of the Decree duly certified by the Government of Hayti at Port-au-Prince.

Kindly file this in safe as a separate contract for Bank Notes.

Manager of Foreign Sales

June 11, 1908

Goffrard Cesvet, Esq;

Consul,General of Hayti,

Union Square Hotel, New York.

Dear Sir,-

We beg to hand you herewith model of Face and Back of the new Five Gourde Note, which we were authorized through your Minister at Washington, and the Minister of Finance of Hayti, to make for your Government.

Kindly read the same over very carefully, and if in accordance with the text of the "Moniteur", issue of May 20th, No. 41, kindly approve model and return to us. Please do not forget to return us the copy of the "Moniteur" as well.

Very respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

June 12, 1908

Mr. Gregory,-

HAYTI BANK NOTE

FACE Immediately beneath the heading "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI" should appear the Coat-of-Arms; and underneath the Coat-of Arms, before coming to the words "Cinq Gourdes", should be inserted "L'Union fait la force"; make this a part of vignette. Then follow with "Cinq Gourdes", ~~and then~~ the Decree; instead of dividing the Decree as now appears upon model - half above and half beneath vignette.

J. Claudet

FREE LIBRARY

June 15,1908.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Ministre des Finances,

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Monsieur,-

Nous avons votre honorée du 3 courant nous confirmant votre câble ainsi que le nôtre.

En réponse à votreremarque que le prix extra demandé est excessif, nous ne pouvons que vous référer à notre lettre du 9 Juin écoulé où nous vous donnions les explications.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de nos sentiments très-respectueux.

Manager of Foreign Sales

June 16, 1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,
Consul General of Hayti,
Union Square Hotel, New York.

Dear Sir,-

We beg to hand you herewith revised model of the Five Gourde Note for the Republic of Hayti, face and back, altered in accordance with the Decree of May 14th, 1908, and your telephone message.

We also confirm telephone conversation of this afternoon in reference to the delivery - that we propose to make a delivery of these notes at the extra cost of $5,600, complete by August 15th. When we wrote the Minister of Finance, we stated two months from the time the model was approved, but we have already lost two weeks in the preparation of the same, and cannot promise complete delivery of the notes before 15th August, although we can assure you of a partial shipment by July 30th.

If this model is in accordance with your understanding, will you kindly have the same approved and return to us, so that we may proceed immediately with the engraving; and

also, in accordance with the terms of our contract, remit half of the extra amount for the same.

We beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

FJ FJ BROWN

71592
JUN 25 1908

June 17, 1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,
33 Broadway,
New York.

Dear Sir,-

Confirming our telephone conversation of this morning, we beg to say that we will be able to make the following deliveries on the contract of Bank Notes which we have with your Government :

100,000 - - - - - - - - July 30th
Balance- - - - - - - - August 15th

completing the order on the latter date. Shipments to be F.O.B. New York, and at the extra price of $3,600 U. S. Gold.

If the same is satisfactory, kindly confirm in writing, and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

Manager ofnForeign Sales

June 23, 1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

33 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir,-

BANK NOTES

I beg to confirm our conversation over the telephone this morning.

As you stated that you had not heard from the President of your Government in reference to the extra payment of $3,600. in case we should be in a position to make shipment of the Five Gourdes Notes for which we received an order, - you understood from the same that you were not to accept our proposition given you in our letter of June 17th. We beg, therefore, to advise you that in view of what you stated over the phone, we will not put any overtime on this work but will comply with the terms of the contract executed by your goodself on June 5th, 1908, in which it was stated that we would begin delivery three months from the receipt of the order, and complete the same in five months; if we can better this time, we will certainly do so.

Unless we should hear from you to the contrary, we will comply entirely with the terms of our contract.

Yours very respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

IMPORTANT

July 2, 1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

Union Square Hotel,

New York.

Dear Sir,-

FIVE GOURDES NOTES

We beg to hand you herewith steel engraved proof of the back of the Five Gourdes Note which we are making fo your Government; if you find this to be in accordance with the text furnished, will you kindly approve it and return to us by bearer, who will wait for the same.

Having very little time before us for the execution of the contract, we would ask you to kindly have as little delay as possible in the approving of the proofs.

Yours respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

July 9, 1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

Consul General of Hayti,

Union Square Hotel, New York

Dear Sir,-

We beg to hand you herewith complete proof of the Face of the Five Gourdes Notes, for your final approbation.

You will notice that we have marked four corrections to be made; if proof is now in accordance with the text of the law, please approve it and return by bearer, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

July 23,1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

Consul General of Haiti,

33 Broadway, N;Y;

Dear Sir,-

We are pleased to have to advise you that we shall have ready for shipment per steamer leaving New York July 30th, 100,000 - Five Gourdes Notes. The balance of 300,000 - Five Gourdes Notes will be ready for shipment August 15th.

In accordance with the terms of our contract dated June 15th, 1908, which you executed in behalf of your Government, we would respectfully call your attention to the fact that we are to receive payment of the other half ($6,050. U.S.Gold) when we are ready to ship. Will you therefore kindly make the necessary arrangements so that we may receive the said balance, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

FORM NO. 1. T. W. L.IM. 3-'07

United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company

EDISON BUILDING, 42 BROAD STREET.

No. ..... CHECK	—ONLY DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH—	No. .....
COST	HAYTI, SAN-DOMINGO, CUBA, CURACAO, VENEZUELA, GUIANA, DUTCH, GUIANA, FRENCH, GUADELOUPE, JAMAICA, MARIE GALANTE, MARTINIQUE, BRAZIL, URUGUAY, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE.	TIME SENT .....
TIME FILED	TELEPHONE: 1321 BROAD.	NEW YORK, ...

Send the following Cablegram, "VIA HAYTI CABLE," *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof which are agreed to.*

July 28, 1908

MINISTRE FINANCES

PTAUPRINCE

SOMMES PRETS FAIRE ENVOI BILLETS VAPEUR DU TRENTE CABLEZ BALANCE ARGENT SIX MILLE CINQUANTE DOLLARS OR.

BANKNOTE

Please read the Conditions on back, and sign your name and address for reference.

. . . . TERMS AND CONDITIONS . . . .

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Sender's Name and Address_____

United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company,

EDISON BUILDING, 42 BROAD STREET.

ONLY DIRECT **ALL CABLE** COMMUNICATION WITH

CUBA, JAMAICA, HAYTI, SAN DOMINGO, VENEZUELA.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, MARTINIQUE, GUADELOUPE, MARIE GALANTE,

PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE, DUTCH GUIANA, FRENCH GUIANA, CURACAO.

3

The following Cablegram received "VIA HAYTI CABLE," *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof which are agreed to.*

No. of message 14 *No. of words* 6 *Time* 10 40 JUL 29 1908 *190*

From Portauprince *To* American Bank Note

FOREIGN JUL 29 1908

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES JUL 29 1908 AM. BANK NOTE CO.

Valeur expediee consul

Money sent Consul

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetition of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT *application to the sender.*

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CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

July 30, 1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

Consul General of Hayti,

New York.

Dear Sir,-

We beg to hand you herewith receipt in quadruplicate for the third payment on account of Contract dated June 5th, 1908, for Bank Notes for the Republic of Hayti - say, Six thousand Dollars ($6,000).

Kindly return to us the receipted bill sent you yesterday.

Yours respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

July 30, 1908

RECEIVED from Mr. Geffrard Cesvet, Consul, General of Haiti, in New York, the sum of Six thousand Dollars ($6,000) U. S. Gold, being third payment on account of Contract dated June 5th, 1908, to furnish his Government with Four hundred thousand (400,000) Notes of Five Gourdes each, for the sum of Twelve thousand one hundred Dollars ($12,100) U. S. Gold; leaving a balance of Fifty Dollars ($50) U. S. Gold, to complete payment, in accordance with said contract.

A. Treasurer.

33

American Bank Note Co.

KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST.

AMSTERDAM.

Regular postal service between New-York and the West-Indies.

Bill of Lading. United States. — West-India.

RECEIVED in apparent good order and condition by the agents of the **KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST** from ..... to be transported by the good steamship called Prins Willem III whereof is Master for this present voyage ..... plying in the line of the KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST, between the West-Indian ports, Haïti and New-York, and back the same route and or such other port as the captain might deem proper or in and upon such other steamship as may follow or be substituted for the ship:

Two (2) Boxes Printed Matter

Addr.

AGENTS:

Paramaribo.....	W. R. MENKMAN.
Demerara.....	AGENCY NEW COLONIAL Comp. Ltd
Trinidad.....	ROYAL DUTCH MAIL.
Ciudad Bolivar...	G. BARNEWITZ.
Carúpano.....	J. ORSINI E HIJOS.
Pampatar.....	MORAO HERMANOS.
Cumaná.....	J. G. NUNEZ ROMBERG.
Guanta.....	S. DOMINICI E HIJOS, Sucs.
La Guayra.....	KUIPERS, PERRET & Co.
Caracas.....	
Puerto Cabello...	BAASCH & RÖMER.
Maracaïbo.....	PINEDO & Co.
Curaçao.....	SCHEEPSAGENTUUR „CURAÇAO".
Jacmel.....	J. B. VITAL.
Aquin.....	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Aux Cayes.....	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Jérémie.....	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Petit-Goâve.....	F. CHERIEZ.
Port au Prince...	GERLACH & Co.
St. Marc.....	R. PINARD & Co.
Gonaïves.....	SIMMONDS FRERES.
New-York.....	ROYAL DUTCH [redacted] WEST-INDIA MAIL. 17 State street, passenger office. FUNCH EDYE & Co., 8—10 Bridge street, Freight-Agents

to be delivered at Port au Prince unto the order of Secrétairé d'Etat des Finances against payment of the freight and Charges in American Gold as in the margin, for as much as they have not been paid before sailing by the shippers, in which case they are not to be refunded vessel lost or not lost.

It is mutually agreed that the ship shall have liberty to call at any port, roadstead or river, in and out the regular line, to take and to land passengers and mails, to load and to discharge goods, to take coals or for whatever other cause, to sail with or without pilots, to deviate of the usual route or to return, to tow and assist other vessels in all situations and under all circumstances or render assistance in any other way, to carry cargo on deck, to tranship the goods to any other vessel or vessels or other means of conveyance, in case of average or if found necessary or deemed desirable by the captain for the forwarding of the goods, to convey goods in lighters to and from the ship and to store them in lighters or warehouses at the risk of the owners of the goods.

It is also mutually agreed that the carrier shall not be liable for loss or damage occasioned by causes beyond his control, by the perils of the sea or other waters, by fire from any cause or wheresoever occurring, by barratry of the master or crew, by enemies, pirates or robbers, by arrest and restraint of princes, rulers or people, riots, strikes, or stoppage of labor, by explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts, or any latent defect in hull, machinery or appurtenances, by collisions, stranding or other accidents of whatsoever kind (even when occasioned wholly or partly by the negligence, default, or error in judgment of the pilot, master, mariners, or any servant of the shipowner or of the captain) nor for heating, decay, putrefaction, rust, vermin, sweat, contact, evaporation, smell or other influence of other goods, partly empty or spotted bags, change of character drainage, leakage, breakage, damage arising from wastage or any loss or damage arising from the nature of the goods or the insufficiency of packages; nor for land damage, nor for the obliteration, errors, insufficiency or absence of marks, numbers, address or description; nor for risk of craft, hulk or transhipment, nor for any loss or damage caused by the prolongation or delay of the voyage.

1. — It is also mutually agreed that the shipowner shall not be liable for gold, or other precious metals, precious stones, bills, notes or securities, documents, pictures, glass, china, silk, furs, lace or any of the articles enumerated in 4281 of United States Revised Statutes, except in accordance with such statute and after written notice of the character and value thereof at time of loading and entry thereof in the bill of lading, in accordance with such statute. Bullion and precious articles to be packed in bags, the bags to be sewn on the inside and to be sealed on all the seams or in properly sealed boxes or casks. 2. — **Also**, that the cargo must be received from board on Sundays as well as on holidays and immediately after the captain declared himself ready to discharge. In default thereof the captain has the right to unload the goods at his option in lighters or other craft, to land and to store or depose them on the quay at the expense and risk of the consignee or to send them to Public Store as the authorities at the port of discharge may direct, the collector of the port being hereby authorized to grand a general order for the discharge immediately after the entry of the ship, and the ship's responsibility to cease, package by package immediately the goods leave the ship's deck or tackle. If by reason of the want or impossibility of obtaining lighters, in the master's opinion, the vessel is likely to be detained beyond the time required under ordinary circumstances to discharge the within goods, he is at liberty to proceed on his voyage with the whole or any portion of the within goods remaining on board and to forward them to destination from the first convenient port he may subsequently call at, at the risk and expense of the consignees. Steamer's responsibility to cease immediately the goods leave the ship's deck or tackle. The captain has a lien on the goods for the due payment of all freight, demurrage, expenses and charges. He has a right to discharge them in lighters, in barges, or on land, in the manner described above. Delivery of goods takes solely place against surrender of the Bill of Lading, duly endorsed and receipted and against payment of freight and charges. 3. — It is also mutually agreed that, unless a higher value be stated herein, the value of the property hereby receipted for, does not exceed $ 100, per package, and that the freight has been adjusted on such valuation, and no oral declaration or agreement shall be evidence of a different provision or of a waiver of this clause. In computing any liability for negligence or otherwise by the shipowner as carrier or otherwise regarding any property hereby receipted for, no value shall be placed on said property higher than the invoice cost not exceeding $ 100 per package (or such other value as may be expressly stated herein), nor shall the shipowner be held liable for any profits or consequential or special damages, and the shipowner shall have the option of replacing any lost or damaged goods. 4. — **Also**, that the carrier shall not allow any compensation for delay in delivery. If, from what cause soever any goods have not been delivered during the steamer's stay in the port for which such goods are destined, the captain shall have the option to keep them on board until the steamer calls at that port on her return trip, or to discharge them as soon as found and to ship them to their destination by such means of conveyance as the captain may deem convenient. In the cases mentioned the extra-transport shall be for the carrier's account but not at his risk. 5. — **Also**, in case the surf or state of the weather upon the arrival of the steamer shall be such as to render it, in the Master's opinion, inpracticable to land the goods at the port to which they are destined, they may be retained on board until her return trip, or may be transferred to another steamer at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee of the goods. 6. — **Also**, the shipper is bound to state correct weight, dimensions and contents of each package. The place of destination must be marked upon each collo by letters of at least 7 centimeters, besides a mark and a cipher. **Fluids to be specially marked „Liquids"** Consignees, as well as shippers are responsible for any damage or expense resulting from the violation of these instructions. A special declaration is requisite in the case of dangerous goods, which, if engaged, shall be carried on deck; in default of such declaration, the shipper will be responsible for all damages. Such goods must be packed in so-called „Kennels" (boxes ending in a point) any other mode of packing shall be refused. The captain reserves the right to ascertain the contents of the goods so declared by opening the wrapping or otherwise. Shippers are liable to a fine from $ 4. — to $ 400 (to the decision of the steamship company) for each package the contents of which are found not to correspond or only partly so and forfeits moreover an amount of the five fold of the stipulated freight. Moreover the captain reserves the right to throw all dangerous goods over board and no claim is admitted on that account. Shippers are responsible for all expenses resulting therefrom. The carrier is not responsible for accidents or mortality to animals or plants, at loading, unloading, and during the transport of same. 7. — **Also**, in case of the transhipment of goods on board of another ship or on other means of conveyance the Bills of Lading of the latter ship or means of conveyance are binding for consignee and shipper, for as much as regards this part of the transport. The responsibility of the company ceases as soon as another ship or other means of conveyance have accepted the goods. The receiver is bound to apply to the ship or means of conveyance that transport the goods. All duties and fines to which the goods are liable as inward duty, surtaxe d'Entrepot or any other from what nature soever are for account of the receiver of the goods. The company are not liable for any difficulty of the customs. In the event of ice, epidemies, quarantine, blockade, war or riots, or if the captain is of opinion that there is danger of this kind in the port of destination, the captain has the right to deliver the goods in the quarantine place, the first safe port of arrival or in the nearest safe port or roadstead, according to the captain's judgment. All extra expenses resulting from these causes will be for account of the receiver of the goods, even when the captain knew, that the port, where he stayed, was infected by epidemies. Should there be no person present to take receipt of the goods they shall be warehoused for account and risk of the consignee, and not be delivered till the freight and expenses shall have been paid. In such cases however prompt notice shall be sent to the consignee. 8. — **Also**, in case of general average the consignees may be required to deposit such provisional payment of general average and salvage charges as may be fixed by the company's agent. Average, if any, to be adjusted according to York—Antwerp Rules 1890 at Amsterdam or elsewhere at the option of the owner. 9. — The Koninklijke West-Indische Maildienst is, in case of collision or when a claim for salvage is made against her, hereby authorized to represent the interests of the cargo and to take such measures and make such compromises and conventions as she may think fit. Such measures, compromises and conventions being binding upon the holder of this Bill of Lading. 10. — This agreement is made with reference to, and subject to the provisions of the U. S. Carriers Act, approved February, 13, 1893. 11. — In all the cases where the carrier's liability is excluded, the captain as well as the company is exempted from any responsibility.

FREIGHT:

10 cf.	each at	$ 3.—
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
Town Dues & Ltge		" 70
		"
		$
	Primage %	"
		$ 3.70

Freight paid here and not to be returned ship or goods lost or not lost.

NOTE. *No other, but this special form of Bill of Lading admitted. Copies to be had at the Company's offices or from the agents.*

..... Copies hereof are signed of the same tenor, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

NEW-YORK July 30 190 8

FUNCH, EDYE & Co., Agents.

By

CAPTAIN AGENTS, AMSTERDAM.

S. S. PRINS WILLEM III NET REGISTER TEN HUNDRED FORTY TWO TONS (1,042 TONS.)

Printed by J. H. DE BUSSY, Jan. 1908.

MARKS.	Nos.	PACKAGES.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	LBS. GALLONS. YARDAGES ETC.	VALUE OF MDSE.	AMOUNT OF EACH INVOICE.	WEIGHT.	
							NET.	GROSS.

33

KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST.

AMSTERDAM.

Regular postal service between New-York and the West-Indies.

AGENTS:

Paramaribo	W. R. MENKMAN.
Demerara	AGENCY NEW COLONIAL Comp. Ltd
Trinidad	ROYAL DUTCH MAIL.
Ciudad Bolivar	G. BARNEWITZ.
Carúpano	J. ORSINI E HIJOS.
Pampatar	MORAO HERMANOS.
Cumaná	J. G. NUNEZ ROMBERG.
Guanta	S. DOMINICI E HIJOS, Sucs.
La Guayra	KUIPERS, PERRET & Co.
Caracas	" "
Puerto Cabello	BAASCH & RÖMER.
Maracaïbo	PINEDO & Co.
Curaçao	SCHEEPSAGENTUUR „CURAÇAO".
Jacmel	J. B. VITAL.
Aquin	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Aux Cayes	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Jérémie	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Petit-Goâve	F. CHERIEZ.
Port au Prince	GERLACH & Co.
St. Marc	R. PINARD & Co.
Gonaïves	SIMMONDS FRERES.
New-York	ROYAL DUTCH [redacted] WEST-INDIA MAIL. 17 State street, passenger office. FUNCH EDYE & Co., 8—10 Bridge street, Freight-Agents

FREIGHT:

10 of each at $ 3.—

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

Town dues & Lge " 70

" "

$

Primage % 3.70

Freight paid here and not to be returned ship or goods lost or not lost.

NOTE. *No other, but this special form of Bill of Lading admitted. Copies to be had at the Company's offices or from the agents.*

Bill of Lading. United States. — West-India.

American Bank Note Co.

RECEIVED in apparent good order and condition by the agents of the **KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST** from Prins Willem III to be transported by the good steamship called ..... whereof is Master for this present voyage ..... plying in the line of the KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST, between the West-Indian ports, Haïti and New-York, and back the same route and or such other port as the captain might deem proper or in and upon such other steamship as may follow or be substituted for the ship:

Two (2) Boxes Printed Matter

addr.

to be delivered at Port au Prince unto the order of Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances against payment of the freight and Charges in American Gold as in the margin, for as much as they have not been paid before sailing by the shippers, in which case they are not to be refunded vessel lost or not lost.

It is mutually agreed that the ship shall have liberty to call at any port, roadstead or river, in and out the regular line, to take and to land passengers and mails, to load and to discharge goods, to take coals or for whatever other cause, to sail with or without pilots, to deviate of the usual route or to return, to tow and assist other vessels in all situations and under all circumstances or render assistance in any other way, to carry cargo on deck, to tranship the goods to any other vessel or vessels or other means of conveyance, in case of average or if found necessary or deemed desirable by the captain for the forwarding of the goods, to convey goods in lighters to and from the ship and to store them in lighters or warehouses at the risk of the owners of the goods.

It is also mutually agreed that the carrier shall not be liable for loss or damage occasioned by causes beyond his control, by the perils of the sea or other waters, by fire from any cause or wheresoever occurring, by barratry of the master or crew, by enemies, pirates or robbers, by arrest and restraint of princes, rulers or people, riots, strikes, or stoppage of labor, by explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts, or any latent defect in hull, machinery or appurtenances, by collisions, stranding or other accidents of whatsoever kind (even when occasioned wholly or partly by the negligence, default, or error in judgment of the pilot, master, mariners, or any servant of the shipowner or of the captain) nor for heating, decay, putrefaction, rust, vermin, sweat, contact, evaporation, smell or other influence of other goods, partly empty or spotted bags, change of character drainage, leakage, breakage, damage arising from wastage or any loss or damage arising from the nature of the goods or the insufficiency of packages; nor for land damage, nor for the obliteration, errors, insufficiency or absence of marks, numbers, address or description; nor for risk of craft, hulk or transhipment; nor for any loss or damage caused by the prolongation or delay of the voyage.

1. — It is also mutually agreed that the shipowner shall not be liable for gold, or other precious metals, precious stones, bills, notes or securities, documents, pictures, glass, china, silk, furs, lace or any of the articles enumerated in 4281 of United States Revised Statutes, except in accordance with such statute and after written notice of the character and value thereof at time of loading and entry thereof in the bill of lading, in accordance with such statute. Bullion and pracious articles, to be packed in bags, the bags to be sewn on the inside and to be sealed on all the seams or improperly sealed boxes or casks. 2. — **Also**, that the cargo must be received from board on Sundays as well as on holidays and immediately after the captain declared himself ready to discharge. In default thereof the captain has the right to unload the goods at his option in lighters or other craft, to land and to store or depose them on the quay at the expense and risk of the consignee or to send them to Public Store as the authorities at the port of discharge may direct, the collector of the port being hereby authorized to grand a general order for the discharge immediately after the entry of the ship, and the ship's responsibility to cease, package by package immediately the goods leave the ship's deck or tackle. If by reason of the want or impossibility of obtaining lighters, in the master's opinion, the vessel is likely to be detained beyond the time required under ordinary circumstances to discharge the within goods, he is at liberty to proceed on his voyage with the whole or any portion of the within goods remaining on board and to forward them to destination from the first convenient port he may subsequently call at, at the risk and expense of the consignees. Steamer's responsibility to cease immediately the goods leave the ship's deck or tackle. The captain has a lien on the goods for the due payment of all freight, demurrage, expenses and charges. He has a right to discharge them in lighters, in barges, or on land, in the manner described above. Delivery of goods takes solely place against surrender of the Bill of Lading, duly endorsed and receipted and against payment of freight and charges. 3. — It is also mutually agreed that, unless a higher value be stated herein, the value of the property hereby receipted for, does not exceed $ 100, per package, and that the freight has been adjusted on such valuation, and no oral declaration or agreement shall be evidence of a different provision or of a waiver of this clause. In computing any liability for negligence or otherwise by the shipowner as carrier or otherwise regarding any property hereby receipted for, no value shall be placed on said property higher than the invoice cost not exceeding $ 100 per package (or such other value as may be expressly stated herein), nor shall the shipowner be held liable for any profits or consequential or special damages, and the shipowner shall have the option of replacing any lost or damaged goods. 4. — **Also**, that the carrier shall not allow any compensation for delay in delivery. If, from what cause soever any goods have not been delivered during the steamer's stay in the port for which such goods are destined, the captain shall have the option to keep them on board until the steamer calls at that port on her return trip, or to discharge them as soon as found and to ship them to their destination by such means of conveyance as the captain may deem convenient. In the cases mentioned the extra-transport shall be for the carrier's account but not at his risk. 5. — **Also**, in case the surf or state of the weather upon the arrival of the steamer shall be such as to render it, in the Master's opinion, inpracticable to land the goods at the port to which they are destined, they may be retained on board until her return trip, or may be transferred to another steamer at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee of the goods. 6. — **Also**, the shipper is bound to state correct weight, dimensions and contents of each package. The place of destination must be marked upon each collo by letters of at least 7 centimeters, besides a mark and a cipher, **Fluids to be specially marked „Liquids"** Consignees, as well as shippers are responsible for any damage or expense resulting from the violation of these instructions. A special declaration is requisite in the case of dangerous goods, which, if engaged, shall be carried on deck; in default of such declaration, the shipper will be responsible for all damages. Such goods must be packed in so-called „Kennels" (boxes ending in a point) any other mode of packing shall be refused. The captain reserves the right to ascertain the contents of the goods so declared by opening the wrapping or otherwise. Shippers are liable to a fine from $ 4. — to $ 400 (to the decision of the steamship company) for each package the contents of which are found not to correspond or only partly so and forfeits moreover an amount of the five fold of the stipulated freight. Moreover the captain reserves the right to throw all dangerous goods over board and no claim is admitted on that account. Shippers are responsible for all expenses resulting therefrom. The carrier is not responsible for accidents or mortality to animals or plants, at loading, unloading, and during the transport of same. 7. — **Also**, in case of the transhipment of goods on board of another ship or on other means of conveyance the Bills of Lading of the latter ship or means of conveyance are binding for consignee and shipper, for as much as regards this part of the transport. The responsibility of the company ceases as soon as another ship or other means of conveyance have accepted the goods. The receiver is bound to apply to the ship or means of conveyance that transport the goods. All duties and fines to which the goods are liable as inward duty, surtaxe d'Entrepot or any other from what nature soever are for account of the receiver of the goods. The company are not liable for any difficulty of the customs. In the event of ice, epidemies, quarantine, blockade, war or riots, or if the captain is of opinion that there is danger of this kind in the port of destination, the captain has the right to deliver the goods in the quarantine place, the first safe port of arrival or in the nearest safe port or roadstead, according to the captain's judgment. All extra expenses resulting from these causes will be for account of the receiver of the goods, even when the captain knew, that the port, where he stayed, was infected by epidemies. Should there be no person present to take receipt of the goods they shall be warehoused for account and risk of the consignee, and not be delivered till the freight and expenses shall have been paid. In such cases however prompt notice shall be sent to the consignee. 8. — **Also**, in case of general average the consignees may be required to deposit such provisional payment of general average and salvage charges as may be fixed by the company's agent. Average, if any, to be adjusted according to York—Antwerp Rules 1890 at Amsterdam or elsewhere at the option of the owner. 9. — The Koninklijke West-Indische Maildienst is, in case of collision or when a claim for salvage is made against her, hereby authorized to represent the interests of the cargo and to take such measures and make such compromises and conventions as she may think fit. Such measures, compromises and conventions being binding upon the holder of this Bill of Lading. 10. — This agreement is made with reference to, and subject to the provisions of the U. S. Carriers Act, approved February, 13, 1893. 11. — In all the cases where the carrier's liability is excluded, the captain as well as the company is exempted from any responsibility.

..... Copies hereof are signed of the same tenor, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

NEW-YORK July 30 1905

FUNCH, EDYE & Co., Agents.

By

S. S. PRINS WILLEM III NET REGISTER
TWO HUNDRED FORTY TWO TONS (1.042 TONS.)

MARKS.	Nos.	PACKAGES.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	LBS. GALLONS. YARDAGES ETC.	VALUE OF MDSE.	AMOUNT OF EACH INVOICE.	WEIGHT.	
							NET.	GROSS.

33

American Bank Note Co

KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST.

AMSTERDAM.

Regular postal service between New-York and the West-Indies.

AGENTS:

Paramaribo	W. R. MENKMAN.
Demerara	AGENCY NEW COLONIAL Comp. Ltd
Trinidad	ROYAL DUTCH MAIL.
Ciudad Bolivar	G. BARNEWITZ.
Carúpano	J. ORSINI E HIJOS.
Pampatar	MORAO HERMANOS.
Cumaná	J. G. NUNEZ ROMBERG.
Guanta	S. DOMINICI E HIJOS, Sucs.
La Guayra	KUIPERS, PERRET & Co.
Caracas	
Puerto Cabello	BAASCH & RÖMER.
Maracaïbo	PINEDO & Co.
Curaçao	SCHEEPSAGENTUUR „CURAÇAO".
Jacmel	J. B. VITAL.
Aquin	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Aux Cayes	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Jérémie	JOHs. JACOBSEN.
Petit-Goâve	F. CHERIEZ.
Port au Prince	GERLACH & Co.
St. Marc	R. PINARD & Co.
Gonaïves	SIMMONDS FRÈRES.
New-York	ROYAL DUTCH [redacted] WEST-INDIA MAIL. 17 State street, passenger office. FUNCH EDYE & Co., 8—10 Bridge street, Freight-Agents

FREIGHT:

10 of each at $ 3.—

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

Tonnages & Lige " 70

" "

$

Primage 1% "

$ 3.70

Freight paid here and not to be returned ship or goods lost or not lost.

NOTE. *No other, but this special form of Bill of Lading admitted. Copies to be had at the Company's offices or from the agents.*

Bill of Lading. United States. — West-India.

RECEIVED in apparent good order and condition by the agents of the **KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST** from ..... to be transported by the good steamship called Prins Willem III whereof is Master for this present voyage ..... plying in the line of the KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST, between the West-Indian ports, Haïti and New-York, and back the same route and or such other port as the captain might deem proper or in and upon such other steamship as may follow or be substituted for the ship:

Two (2) Boxes Printed Matter

addr

to be delivered at Port au Prince unto the order of Secretaire d'Etat des Finances against payment of the freight and Charges in American Gold as in the margin, for as much as they have not been paid before sailing by the shippers, in which case they are not to be refunded vessel lost or not lost.

It is mutually agreed that the ship shall have liberty to call at any port, roadstead or river, in and out the regular line, to take and to land passengers and mails, to load and to discharge goods, to take coals or for whatever other cause, to sail with or without pilots, to deviate of the usual route or to return, to tow and assist other vessels in all situations and under all circumstances or render assistance in any other way, to carry cargo on deck, to tranship the goods to any other vessel or vessels or other means of conveyance, in case of average or if found necessary or deemed desirable by the captain for the forwarding of the goods, to convey goods in lighters to and from the ship and to store them in lighters or warehouses at the risk of the owners of the goods.

It is also mutually agreed that the carrier shall not be liable for loss or damage occasioned by causes beyond his control, by the perils of the sea or other waters, by fire from any cause or wheresoever occurring, by barratry of the master or crew, by enemies, pirates or robbers, by arrest and restraint of princes, rulers or people, riots, strikes, or stoppage of labor, by explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts, or any latent defect in hull, machinery or appurtenances, by collisions, stranding or other accidents of whatsoever kind (even when occasioned wholly or partly by the negligence, default, or error in judgment of the pilot, master, mariners, or any servant of the shipowner or of the captain) nor for heating, decay, putrefaction, rust, vermin, sweat, contact, evaporation, smell or other influence of other goods, partly empty or spotted bags, change of character drainage, leakage, breakage, damage arising from wastage or any loss or damage arising from the nature of the goods or the insufficiency of packages; nor for land damage, nor for the obliteration, errors, insufficiency or absence of marks, numbers, address or description; nor for risk of craft, hulk or transhipment; nor for any loss or damage caused by the prolongation or delay of the voyage.

1. — It is also mutually agreed that the shipowner shall not be liable for gold, or other precious metals, precious stones, bills, notes or securities, documents, pictures, glas, china, silk, furs, lace or any of the articles enumerated in 4281 of United States Revised Statutes, except in accordance with such statute and after written notice of the character and value thereof at time of loading and entry thereof in the bill of lading, in accordance with such statute. Bullion and precious articles to be packed in bags, the bags to be sewn on the inside and to be sealed on all the seams or in properly sealed boxes or casks. 2. — **Also**, that the cargo must be received from board on Sundays as well as on holidays and immediately after the captain declared himself ready to discharge. In default thereof the captain has the right to unload the goods at his option in lighters or other craft, to land and to store or depose them on the quay at the expense and risk of the consignee or to send them to Public Store as the authorities at the port of discharge may direct, the collector of the port being hereby authorized to grand a general order for the discharge immediately after the entry of the ship, and the ship's responsibility to cease, package by package immediately the goods leave the ship's deck or tackle. If by reason of the want or impossibility of obtaining lighters, in the master's opinion, the vessel is likely to be detained beyond the time required under ordinary circumstances to discharge the within goods, he is at liberty to proceed on his voyage with the whole or any portion of the within goods remaining on board and to forward them to destination from the first convenient port he may subsequently call at, at the risk and expense of the consignees. 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In computing any liability for negligence or otherwise by the shipowner as carrier or otherwise regarding any property hereby receipted for, no value shall be placed on said property higher than the invoice cost not exceeding $ 100 per package (or such other value as may be expressly stated herein), nor shall the shipowner be held liable for any profits or consequential or special damages, and the shipowner shall have the option of replacing any lost or damaged goods. 4. — **Also**, that the carrier shall not allow any compensation for delay in delivery. If, from what cause soever any goods have not been delivered during the steamer's stay in the port for which such goods are destined, the captain shall have the option to keep them on board until the steamer calls at that port on her return trip, or to discharge them as soon as found and to ship them to their destination by such means of conveyance as the captain may deem convenient. In the cases mentioned the extra-transport shall be for the carrier's account but not at his risk. 5. — **Also**, in case the surf or state of the weather upon the arrival of the steamer shall be such as to render it, in the Master's opinion, inpracticable to land the goods at the port to which they are destined, they may be retained on board until her return trip, or may be transferred to another steamer at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee of the goods. 6. — **Also**, the shipper is bound to state correct weight, dimensions and contents of each package. The place of destination must be marked upon each collo by letters of at least 7 centimeters, besides a mark and a cipher, **Fluids to be specially marked „Liquids"** Consignees, as well as shippers are responsible for any damage or expense resulting from the violation of these instructions. A special declaration is requisite in the case of dangerous goods, which, if engaged, shall be carried on deck; in default of such declaration, the shipper will be responsible for all damages. Such goods must be packed in so-called „Kennels" (boxes ending in a point) any other mode of packing shall be refused. The captain reserves the right to ascertain the contents of the goods so declared by opening the wrapping or otherwise. Shippers are liable to a fine from $ 4. — to $ 400 (to the decision of the steamship company) for each package the contents of which are found not to correspond on this point, so and moreover an amount of the five fold of the stipulated freight. Moreover the captain reserves the right to throw all dangerous goods over board and no claim is admitted on that account. Shippers are responsible for all expenses resulting therefrom. The carrier is not responsible for accidents or mortality to animals or plants, at loading, unloading, and during the transport of same. 7. — **Also**, in case of the transhipment of goods on board of another ship or on other means of conveyance the Bills of Lading of the latter ship or means of conveyance are binding for consignee and shipper, for as much as regards this part of the transport. The responsibility of the company ceases as soon as another ship or other means of conveyance have accepted the goods. The receiver is bound to apply to the ship or means of conveyance that transport the goods. All duties and fines to which the goods are liable as inward duty, surtaxe d'Entrepot or any other from what nature soever are for account of the receiver of the goods. The company are not liable for any difficulty of the customs. In the event of ice, epidemies, quarantine, blockade, war or riots, or if the captain is of opinion that there is danger of this kind in the port of destination, the captain has the right to deliver the goods in the quarantine place, the first safe port of arrival or in the nearest safe port or roadstead, according to the captain's judgment. All extra expenses resulting from these causes will be for account of the receiver of the goods, even when the captain knew, that the port, where he stayed, was infected by epidemies. Should there be no person present to take receipt of the goods they shall be warehoused for account and risk of the consignee, and not be delivered till the freight and expenses shall have been paid. In such cases however prompt notice shall be sent to the consignee. 8. — **Also**, in case of general average the consignees may be required to deposit such provisional payment of general average and salvage charges as may be fixed by the company's agent. Average, if any, to be adjusted according to York—Antwerp Rules 1890 at Amsterdam or elsewhere at the option of the owner. 9. — The Koninklijke West-Indische Maildienst is, in case of collision or when a claim for salvage is made against her, hereby authorized to represent the interests of the cargo and to take such measures and make such compromises and conventions as she may think fit. Such measures, compromises and conventions being binding upon the holder of this Bill of Lading. 10. — This agreement is made with reference to, and subject to the provisions of the U. S. Carriers Act, approved February, 13, 1893. 11. — In all the cases where the carrier's liability is excluded, the captain as well as the company is exempted from any responsibility.

..... Copies hereof are signed of the same tenor, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

NEW-YORK July 30 1908

FUNCH, EDYE & Co., *Agents.*

By

S. S. PRINS WILLEM III NET REGISTER TEN HUNDRED FORTY TWO TONS (1,042 TONS.)

KONINKLIJKE WEST-INDISCHE MAILDIENST AGENTS, AMSTERDAM.

MARKS.	Nos.	PACKAGES.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	LBS. GALLONS. YARDAGES ETC.	VALUE OF MDSE.	AMOUNT OF EACH INVOICE.	WEIGHT. NET.	WEIGHT. GROSS.

33

Invoice of goods shipped by American Bank Note Co. on the S.S. Prins Willem Third sailing from
Facture de marchandises expédiées par sur le partant de

New York for Haiti July 31-08 and consigned to Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances of Port au Prince
New York pour Haïti et consignées à de

Marks and Counter-Marks. Marques et contre-marques	Numbers. Numéros	Quantity. Quantité	Contents. Contenu	Kinds of Goods. Espèce de Marchandises	For Dry Goods. Pour les Marchandises sèches: No. Pieces. Nombre de Pièces	Width in Inches. Largeur en Pouces	Yards. Yards	For Lumber. Pour les Bois: Feet of Measure. Measurement en pieds	Weights. Poids: Net. Net	Gross. Brut	Cubic Measurement. Cubage	Values. Valeurs
									lbs	lbs		$
	1 & 2	Two (2)	Cases of Printed Matter						276	372		3300.—

J'affirme que cette facture est l'expression fidele et sincère de la vérité, qu'elle est en tout conforme à mes livres, qu'aucune dénomination usuelle, ni le poids, ni la qualité, ni la quantité des articles qui y sont portés, ni la valeur n'ont été altérés.

New York, July 31st 1908

American Bank Note Co.
Geo. N. Dauforth
Secy.

Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances,
Port au Prince.

CONSULAT GENERAL D'HA

VU et enregistré au No. 93
L'E. VICE-CONSUL
E. J. Barnett

UNZ & CO., PRINTERS, 24 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Invoice of goods shipped by American Bank Note Co. on the S S PRINS WILLEM THIRD sailing from
Facture de marchandises expédiées par sur le partant de

New York for Haiti July 31-08 and consigned to SECRÉTAIRE D'ETAT DES FINANCES. of PORT au PRINCE.
New York pour Haïti et consignées à de

Marks and Counter-Marks. Marques et contre-marques	Numbers. Numéros	Quantity. Quantité	Contents. Contenu	Kinds of Goods. Espèce de Marchandises	For Dry Goods. Pour les Marchandises sèches: No. Pieces. Nombre de Pièces	Width in Inches. Largeur en Pouces	Yards. Yards	For Lumber. Pour les Bois: Feet of Measure. Measurement en pieds	Weights. Poids: Net. Net	Gross. Brut	Cubic Measurement. Cubage	Values. Valeurs
SECRÉTAIRE D'ETAT DES FINANCES. PORT au PRINCE.				Two (2) cases of Printed Matter								$3000.— 5300

New York, July 31st 08.

UNZ & CO., PRINTERS, 24 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

July 30, 1908

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

Consul General of Hayti,

New York.

Dear Sir,-

We beg to advise that we have shipped per S.S. "Prins Willem III" hence 31st inst., two boxes Nos. 1 and 2, containing:

No. 1	4000 sheets 5 N otes 5 Gourdes, Serie A-1 Nos. 1-20000, in 20 Books. 4000 sheets 5 Notes 5 Gourdes, Serie B-2, Nos. 1-20000, in 20 Books. 2000 sheets 5 Notes 5 Goyrdes, Serie C-3, Nos. 1-10000, in 10 Books.
No. 2	2000 sheets 5 Notes 5 Gourdes, Serie C-3, Nos. 10001-20000, in 10 Books. 4000 sheets 5 Notes 5 Gourdes, Serie D-4, Nos. 1-20000, in 20 Books. 4000 sheets 5 Notes 5 Gourdes, Serie E-5, Nos. 1-20000, in 20 Books.

for REPUBLIC OF HAYTI, on account of Contract dated 5th June, 1908.

Yours respectfully,

LBG

Manager of Foreign Sales

Juillet 31, 1908

Monsieur le Ministre des Finances,

Port-au-Prince,

Haiti.

Monsieur,-

Nous avons l'honneur de vous confirmer notre câble du 28 Juillet, comme suit:

"Sommes prêts faire envoi billets vapeur du trente cablez balance argent six mille cinquante dollars or."

Anquel nous accusons réception de votre câble, daté Juillet 29, comme suit:

"Valeur expediee consul".

Au recu de votre réponse que nous avons communiquée à Monsieur le Consul Général, ce dernier nous a fait parvenir le montant de $6,000, or américain,

Le montant de notre contrat, exécuté par votre autorisation au nom de votre Gouvernement par l'intermédiaire de Monsieur le Consul Général se monte à $12,100, or américain, ce

qui fait que, avec les montants reçus préalablement, il reste une balance de $50, or américain.

Nous vous expédions par le vapeur d'aujourd'hui 100,000 billets et la balance partira le 15 Août.

Espérant, Monsieur le Ministre, que cet envoi vous parviendra en bon ordre et à votre entière satisfaction, nous vous prions d'accepter l'assurance de nos sentiments très-respectueux.

Manager of Foreign Sales

Août 8, 1908

Monsieur Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances,

Port-au-Prince,

Haiti.

Monsieur,-

Nous avons l'honneur de vous aviser que nous vous avons expédier par le vapeur "Prins Willem III" le 31 Juillet, 2 caisses de billets de 5 Gourdes, numérotées 1 et 2, contenant chacune 50,000 billets, détails comme suit:

No. 1	4000	feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Série A-1, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.
	4000	feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Série B-2, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.
	2000	feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Série C-3, Nos. 1-10000, reliés en 10 livres.
No. 2	2000	feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Série C-3, Nos. 10001-20000, reliés en 10 livres.
	4000	feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Série D-4, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.
	4000	feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie E-5, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

Et nous vous expédions ce jour une autre caisse No. 3, par le vapeur "Sarnia", contenant 50,000 billets de 5 Gourdes, détails de cette caisse comme suit:

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Série F-6, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Série G-7, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

2000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Série H-8, Nos. 1-10000, reliés en 10 livres.

Nous compléterons cette commande, d'après les termes du contrat du 5 Juin, pour le vapeur du 14 Août.

Esperant que les envois vous arriveront en bon ordre et à votre entière satisfaction, nous vous prions d'accepter, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance des nos sentiments très-respectueux.

Manager of Foreign Sales

P.S. Nous vous remettons ci-inclus le connaissement de la caisse No. 3 ainsi que la facture consulaire en duplicata.

RECEIVED

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY 70-72 BROAD ST. 1908 AUG 18

· LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ ·

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Section

N° 627

Port au Prince, le 8 Août 1908. 190 An 10 e de l'Indépendance

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

au Département des Finances et du Commerce.

Foreign
Aug. 18/08

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES
AUG 18 1908
AM. BANK NOTE CO.

Messieurs,

Je vous accuse réception de votre lettre du 3I Juillet expiré.

Le steamer Prinz Willem III m'a apporté les I00.00 billets de 5 gourdes dont vous m'avez annoncé l'envoi. Le solde de ces billets me parviendra, ainsi qu'il a été arrêté, le 22 de ce mois au plus tard, la livraison devant être prête le II Août

Les 50 dollars devant former les 6050 or, montant du deuxième et dernier terme du prix de la fabrication des billets de 5 gourdes doivent être en ce moment en votre possession, cette valeur ayant été expédiée, la semaine dernière, en uh chèque sur NewèYork, au Consul-Général d'Haiti.

Veuillez, Messieurs, agréer les assurances de ma considération distinguée.

(Translation)

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI

SECRETARY OF STATE

Port-au-Prince, Aug. 8, 1908

Dear Sirs,-

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 31st July last.

The steamer "Prinz Willem III" brought the 100,000 notes of 5 Gourdes, as advised. The balance of these notes will reach me, as it has been understood, on the 22nd of this month, at the latest; as in accordance with the terms of our contract, the same were to be shipped on the 11th of August.

The $50. which is to complete the $6,050 Gold, amount which, in accordance with our second and last understanding as to price for the manufacturing of the notes of 5 gourdes, must be in your possession now, as the check has been forwarded to the Consul General of Hayti the latter part of last week.

Yours, etc.,

Invoice of goods shipped by American Bank Note Co. on the S.S. Prins Frederik Hendrik sailing from
Facture de marchandises expédiées par sur le partant de

New York for Haiti August 14, 1908 and consigned to Secretaire D'Etat des Finances of Port au Prince
New York pour Haïti et consignées à de

Marks and Counter-Marks. Marques et contre-marques	Numbers. Numéros	Quantity. Quantité	Contents. Contenu	Kinds of Goods. Espèce de Marchandises	For Dry Goods. Pour les Marchandises sèches: No. Pieces. Nombre de Pièces	Width in Inches. Largeur en Pouces	Yards. Yards	For Lumber. Pour les Bois: Feet of Measure. Measurement en pieds	Weights. Poids: Net. Net	Gross. Brut	Cubic Measurement. Cubage	Values. Valeurs
	4 c 8	Five (5)	Cases of	Printed Matter					lbs. 690	lbs. 930		$ 87.50.-

Secretaire D'Etat des Finances,
Port au Prince,
Haiti.

J'affirme que cette facture est l'expression fidèle et sincère de la vérité, qu'elle est en tout conforme à mes livres, qu'aucune dénomination inexacte, ni le poids, ni la quantité, ni la qualité des marchandises n'y sont omises, ni les prix n'en sont déguisés.

New York, August 12, 1908.

American Bank Note Co.

Geo. H. Dauforth
Secy.

CONSULAT GENERAL D'HAITI À NEW YORK

VU et enregistré au No 2
LE VICE-CONSUL
E. J. Benard

UNZ & CO., PRINTERS, 24 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Août 14, 1908

Monsieur Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances,

Port-au-Prince,

Haiti.

Monsieur,-

Nous avons l'honneur de vous aviser que nous vous avons expédier par le vapeur "Prins Frederik Hendrik" le 14 Août, 5 caisses de billets de 5 Gourdes, numérotées 4 - 8, contenant chacune 50,000 billets, détails comme suit:

No. 4 2000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie H-8, Nos. 10001-20000, reliés en 10 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie I-9, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie J-10, Nos. 1-20000, reliésen 20 livres.

No. 5 4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie K-11, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie L-12, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

2000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie M-13, Nos. 1-10000, reliés en 10 livres.

No .6 2000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie M-13, Nos. 10001-20000, reliés en 10 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie N-14, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie O-15, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

No. 7 4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie P-16, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie Q-17, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

2000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie R-18, Nos. 1-10000, reliés en 10 livres.

No. 8 2000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie R-18, Nos. 10001-20000, reliés en 10 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie S-19, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

4000 feuilles de 5 billets de 5 Gourdes, Serie T-20, Nos. 1-20000, reliés en 20 livres.

Nous vous remettons ci-inclus le connaissement des caisses Nos. 4-8 ainsi que la facture consulaire en duplicata.

Cet envoi complète votre commande exécutée d'après les termes du contrat du 5 Juin 1908.

Esperant que les envois vous arriveront en bon ordre et à votre entière satisfaction, nous vous prions d'accepter,

Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance des nos sentiments très-respectueux.

Manager of Foreign Sales

· LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ ·

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Section

N° 640.

Port au Prince, le 14 Août 1908. 190 An 10e de l'Indépendance

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

au Département des Finances et du Commerce.

FOREIGN
AUG 24 1908

A L'AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

70-72 Broadway NEW-YORK.

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES
AUG 24 1908
AM. BANK NOTE CO.

Messieurs,

Je suis en possession de votre lettre du 8 Août courant.

Suivant votre avis, le steamer "SARNIA" a apporté, pour compte du Gouvernement d'Haiti, une caisse portant le N° 3 et contenant 50,000 billets de 5 gourdes.

Les pièces relatives à cet envoi me sont parvenues.

Je prends note que vous complèterez la commande de billets en me faisant une dernière expédition par le steamer du 14 Août, comme le prescrivent les termes du Contrat du 5 Juin.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, les assurances de ma considération distinguée.

(Translation)

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI

Port-au-Prince,

August 14, 1908

Dear Sirs,-

I am in receipt of your letter of 8th August.

In accordance with your advice, the Steamer "Sarnia" brought for account of this Government, one box No. 3 containing 50,000 notes of 5 gourdes. The papers in relation to this shipment have also been duly received.

I take good note that the completion of this order will be made by steamer of August 14th, as prescribed in the terms of our contract of June 5th.

Yours, etc.,

Aug. 19,1908.

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

Consul General of Hayti,

New York.

Dear Sir,-

We are in receipt of a letter from "Le Secrétaire d'Etat", dated August 8th, 1908, No. 627, reading as follows:

> "Je vous accuse réception de votre lettre du 31 Juillet expiré. Le steamer Prinz Willem III m'a apporté les 100,000 billets de 5 gourdes dont vous m'avez annoncé l'envoi. Le solde de ces billets me parviendra, ainsi qu'il a été arrêté, le 22 de ce mois au plus tard, la livraison devant être prête le II Août. Les 50 dollars devant former les 6050 or, montant du deuxième et dernier terme du prix de la fabrication des billets de 5 gourdes doivent être en ce moment en votre possession, cette valeur ayant été expédiée, la semaine dernière, en un chèque sur New York, au Consul-Général d'Haiti."

Will you kindly give the same your attention, and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

Manager of Foreign Sales

August 21, 1908

Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances,

Port-au-Prince,

Haiti.

Monsieur,-

Nous vous accusons réception de votre honorée du 8 courant et nous apprenons avec plaiser que le premier envoi des billets de 5 gourdes vous est bien parvenu. La balance de la commande, suivant notre avis du 14 courant, vous a été expédiée par le vapeur du 14 courant et nous ne doutons pas vous arrivera en bon ordre.

Nous prenons bonne notre du contenu de votre lettre nous annonçant que la balance de 50 dollars dus sur ces billets a été envoyée en un chèque sur New York au Consul Général d'Haiti.

Jusqu'à ce jour ce montant ne nous a pas été remis, le Consul Général étant absent. Aussitôt en notre possession nous vous en accuserons réception.

Vous remerciant de vos ordres qui recevront toujours notre meilleure attention, nous vous prions,

Monsieur le Ministre, d'accepter l'assurance de nos sentiments très-respectueux.

Manager of Foreign Sales

COBA

RECEIVED

· LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ ·

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Section

N° 656

Port au Prince, le 22 Août 1908. 190 An 10 e de l'Indépendance

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

au Département des Finances et du Commerce.

FOREIGN SEP -8 1908

A L'AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

NEW-YORK;

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES SEP 9 1908 AM. BANK NOTE CO.

Messieurs,

Votre lettre du I4 Août courant m'est parvenue par le steamer "PRINS FREDERICK HENDRICK" ainsi que les pièces qu'elle couvrait.

Le même steamer m'a apporté pour compte du Gouvernement Haitien, suivant votre avis, 5 caisses de billets de 5 gourdes portant les numéros 4 à 8 et contenant chacune 50.000 billets.

Cet envoi complète la commande exécutée suivant les termes du Contrat du 5 Juin I908.

Les plaques et matrices qui ont servi à l'impression de ces billets ont dû être mises sous scellés et déposées dans les caveaux de votre Etablissement, conformément à l'article 6 du Contrat précité. J'espère recevoir par le prochain courrier le procès-verbal dressé à la suite de cette opération.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, les assurances de ma considération distinguée.

TRANSLATION

F 1592.

ADDRESSED SEP 10 1908

Republic of Hayti, Port au Prince

No. 656 August 22nd, 1908.

American Bank Note Company,

New York

Gentlemen:-

Your letter of August 14th came duly to hand by the steamer "Prins Frederick Hendrick", as well as the various documents which were enclosed.

The same steamer brought for the account of the Government of Hayti in accordance with your advice, five cases of bank notes of 5 Gourdes, the same numbered from 4 to 8, and containing 50,000 bank notes each.

This shipment completes the order in accordance with the terms of the contract of June 5th, 1908.

Plates and dies which serve for the printing of these bank notes, must be put under seal and deposited in the safes of your establishment in accordance with Article 6 of the contract reciting the same. I hope to receive by the next mail an affidavit to that effect.

Yours very truly,

August 25, 1908

Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances,

Port-au-Prince,

Haiti.

Monsieur,-

Nous sommes en possession de votre lettre du 14 courant et heureux d'apprendre que le premier envoi des billets de 5 Gourdes vous est bien arrivé suivant notre avis du 8 Août.

La dernière expédition complétant votre commande a été faite par le vapeur du 14 courant et sans aucun donte est en votre possession maintenant.

Toujours à vos ordres, nous vous prions d'agréer nos salutations très respectueuses.

Manager of Foreign Sales

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70 & 72 BROAD ST.
1908
SEP
4

Just 60 of
America
check signed
Simmonds Frères
Paris au Porteur
50 00
17682

Port-au-Prince,
le 28 Août 1908

FOREIGN
SEP -8 1908

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre honorée du 12 courant que le consulat m'a acheminée ici.

Ci-inclus je vous transmets le chèque No. 17682 tiré par Simmonds frères sur The Trust company of America pour la valeur de cinquante dollars, solde que le département des finances restait vous devoir pour la fabrication des billets de cinq gourdes.

Veuillez vous prier de vouloir bien remettre à Mr. Bassett le reçu en quintuplicata de cette valeur.

Je suis votre bien dévoué

[illegible]

Monsieur le Directeur de l'American Bank Note Co. New York

September 9th, 1908.

Geffrard Cesvet, Esq.,

Port au Prince,

Haiti

Dear Sir:-

We have to acknowledge due receipt of your favor of the 28th, enclosing check of Simmonds Freres, Port au Prince, on the Trust Company of America, numbered 17,682, for $50.

In accordance with your request we are handing you herewith a receipt in quintuplicate.

Thanking you for your kind attention to this matter, we remain,

Yours very truly,

JC.S.

Manager of Foreign Sales.

September 9th, 1908.

RECEIVED from Mr. Geffrard Cesvet, Consul General of Haiti, in New York, the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50.) U. S. Gold, being the final payment on account of contract dated June 8th, 1908, to furnish his Government with Four hundred thousand (400,000) Notes of Five Gourdes each, for the sum of Twelve thousand one hundred Dollars ($12,100.).

Treasurer.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FOREIGN SALES DEPARTMENT

September 9th, 1908.

HAITI BANK

Mr. Gregory:-

Please let me know when you are ready to have the plates which we used in printing the last issue of 5 Gourdes notes, sealed, and advise the Consul in order to obtain an affidavit regarding same, for me to send to the Minister of Finance in Port au Prince.

Republique D. Haiti

10/5 Face Plates Nos 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.
" Tint " "
" Face & Back Die Plates.

} Box No 1

10/5 Back Plates Nos a1 & a2 } Box No 2

CABLE ADDRESS "BANKNOTE" NEW YORK.
QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

70-72 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY 1795-1879
PLATES ENGRAVED ONLY ON CONDITION THAT THEY REMAIN IN THE CUSTODY OF THIS COMPANY.

PRESIDENT
WARREN L. GREEN.
VICE PRESIDENTS
D. E. WOODHULL. JOSEPH FLEMING.
TREASURER SECRETARY
CHARLES L. LEE. GEO. H. DANFORTH.
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD
T. H. FREELAND.

Sept. 10, 1908.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that on the above date, in the vaults of the American Bank Note Company, No. 86 Trinity Place, New York City, in the presence of Mr. E. D. Bassett, Vice Consul of Haiti, acting under instructions of the Minister of Finance of Haiti in official letter #656 dated August 22, 1908, and L. B. Gregory, representing the American Bank Note Company, there were placed in two boxes Nos. 1 and 2 the following plates for Notes of Five Gourdes:

In Box #1	8 Plates 10 Notes 5 Gourdes, Faces 3 Dies of said Notes
In Box #2	2 Plates 10 Notes 5 Gourdes, Backs

These two boxes were duly sealed by the aforesaid Vice Consul of Haiti, with the seal of the Consulate of Haiti, and deposited in the vaults of the American Bank Note Company, to be held at the disposition of the Government of Haiti until an order for their destruction is received.

E D Bassett
Vice Consul d'Haiti

L. B. Gregory
representative of American Bank Note Co.

Septembre 18,1908.

Son Excellence,

Monsieur le Ministre des Finances,

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Monsieur,-

Nons avons l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre honorée du 22 ulto. et apprenons avec plaisir que l'envoi des billets de 5 gourdes, suivant notre avis du 14 Aout vous est bien parvenu.

Suivant votre demande, nous vous remettons ci-inclus le procès - verbal dressé à cet effet quant à la mise sous scellés des plaques et matrices qui ont servi pour l'impression de cette nouvelle émission ainsi que celles qui ont servi pour l'impression des timbres - poste.

Espérant, Monsieur le Ministre que votre ordre a été exécuté a votre entière satisfaction, nous vous d'agréer l'assurance de nos sentiments très respectueux.

Translation of Letter sent Sept. 19th
to
The Minister of Finance, Port au Prince,
Haiti

September 18, 1908.

His Excellence,
The Minister of Finance,
Port au Prince, Haiti

Dear Sir:-

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 22nd ultimo, and take pleasurein learning that the bank notes of 5 gourdes shipped you in accordance with our advice of the 14th of August, ~~was~~ were duly received in good order.

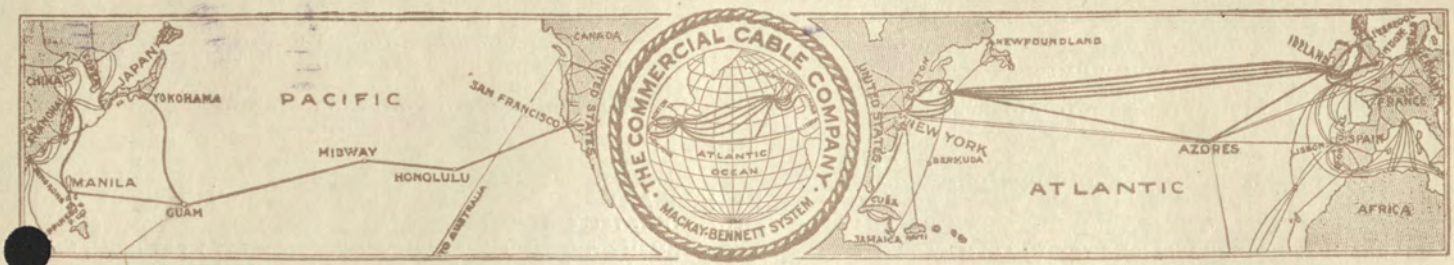
In accordance with your request we beg to hand you herewith the affidavit regarding the placing of the plates and dies under seal, which were used in the printing of this new emission of bank notes, as well as the affidavit for the plates used for printing the postage stamps.

Hoping that your order has been executed to your entire satisfaction, we beg to remain,

COPY

Form CC 59
3548

CABLEGRAM



NO. _____ TIME _____ CHECK _____ VIA Nov. 12, 1908 190

SEND THE FOLLOWING CABLEGRAM **"VIA COMMERCIAL"** SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF WHICH ARE AGREED TO.

MINISTRE FINANCES

PORTAUPRINCE, HAITI

SOMMES INFORMÉS CHAMBERS AUTORISENT EMISSION DEUX MILLIONS EN BILLETS UNE DEUX GOURDES QUE POUVONS-NOUS FAIRE POUR VOUS. RÉPONSE NOS FRAIS.

BANKNOTE

PLEASE READ CONDITIONS AT BACK AND WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS FOR REFERENCE.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING, 20 BROAD STREET—TELEPHONE, RECTOR 380.

STOCK EXCHANGE
16 BEAVER STREET ..... TELEPHONE, BROAD 427
83 GOLD STREET, COR. SPRUCE STREET ..... TEL., BEEKMAN 4416
944 BROADWAY ..... TEL , GRAMERCY 2291

COTTON EXCHANGE
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING ..... TEL., CORTLANDT 5156
442 BROOME STREET ..... TEL., SPRING 1108
"HERALD" BUILDING ..... TEL., 38TH ST. 3025

OFFICES IN BOSTON:

112 STATE STREEET ..... TEL., 728

155 FEDERAL STREET ..... TEL., 728

OFFICE IN HALIFAX:

201 HOLLIS STREET ..... TEL. 626

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, GERMAN ATLANTIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employé of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

SENDER'S NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Nov. 12, 1908

Monsieur le Ministre des Finances,

Port-au-Prince,

Haiti.

Monsieur le Ministre,-

D'après les rapports consulaires que nous recevons journellement, nous avons appris que les billets de 5 gourdes que nous vous avons fournis dernièrement ne répondaitent pas à la demande publique, vue la trop grande dénomination. Pour cette raison, la Chambre a voté une émission additionnelle de $2,000,000 de gourdes, laquelle doit être émise en billets de une et deux gourdes.

En vue de cette loi, nous avons crû devoir vous cabler comme suit:

> "Sommes informés chambers autorisent emission deux millions en billets une deux gourdes que pouvons-nous faire pour vous. Réponse nos frais."

Nous serons tres-heureux, si toutefois vous désirez que notre Compagnie exécute cette commande, d'y donner notre attention immédiate si vous voulez bien nous en confirmer

les détails.

Dans l'espérance de recevoir une réponse favorable, nous vous prions, Monsieur le Ministre, de vouloir bien accepter l'assurance de nos sentiments tres-respectueux.

Manager of Foreign Sales

THE BROWN

· LIBERTÉ · ÉGALITÉ · FRATERNITÉ ·

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Section

N°. 125

Port au Prince, le 20 Novembre 1908 An 105e de l'Indépendance

Le Secrétaire d'Etat

au Département des Finances et du Commerce

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES
NOV 30 1908
AM. BANK NOTE CO.

A
L'American Bank Note Company,
New York.

Messieurs,

Je vous accuse réception de votre lettre du 12 du courant.

Contrairement aux rapports consulaires que vous recevez journellement, le Corps Législatif n'a point rendu une loi autorisant une émission de billets de 1 et 2 gourdes.

Je vous remercie de vos offres de service et vous prie d'agréer, Messieurs, les assurances de ma considération distinguée,

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70-72 BROAD ST.
1908
NOV
30

December 3rd, 1908.

My dear Dr. Terres,-

Your very nice letter of November 20th only reached me here on the 30th after having been ten days on the road, which seems to be rather long. Just the same I was glad indeed to hear from you and get the news of the various good friends I left in Hayti.

Glad that the cards please you; as you left the matter entirely to my judgment I was in some doubts whether my taste in the matter would "gee" with yours.

We have been hearing or rather reading a lot about Hayti up here of late and, I for one, have been following developements with a great deal of interest. The forecast that you made in your letter that the political situation would be serious this time has most certainly been fully borne out. Yesterday the evening papers gave us the news of President Nord Alexis resignation and this morning's papers give detailed account of all the happenings just prior to and immediately after the resignation.

It is indeed a pity that you could not get a sufficient leave of absence to make your long planned trip to Europe last summer. It seems to me that Uncle Sam was not over liberal in the matter with you. Better luck next summer.

To my great regret it has been utterly impossible for me to get up to the hotel St. Denis as yet. I am as busy as can be in the office and the days just fly by. I keep promising myself the pleasure of running up there and

making the acquaintance of your son-in-law and hope to do so in the course of the next few days.

By the way, are there any good prospects to do any business in Hayti just now ? If you can give me any information I will greatly appreciate it. If the information is in any hurry use the cable, sending the message collect. In fact I would be glad to hear from you by cable anyhow. On receipt of this and have your advice as to whether you think it would be worth while for me to run down to Port Au Prince for a few days. Therefore, will you please cable me on receipt of this. Send message collect or, if the cable Company will not take it that way, advise me of the amount of the charges and I will refund you at once.

Please give my best regards to Dr. Furniss and Mr. Moore and believe as ever,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) L. L. Coudert.

My mail address is P.O. Box 781 New York city
" Cable " " Bibof New York
no other address is advisable or necessary
I have all the Standard Cable Codes

December 3rd, 1908.

My dear ~~Dr.~~ Ferguson,-

I have thought of you and Mrs. Ferguson a great many times since you sailed on Sunday last. In fact every time I picked up a newspaper I was reminded of you for they have been full of Haytian news. The reports were quite alarming for two or three days, even after I had allowed a discount for newspaper exaggeration etc., and a further discount for the fact that Mrs. Ferguson had just the right sort of a man to protect her in the event of emergencies, which the newspapers said were likely to arise in Port Au Prince.

Last night the newspapers gave us the news of the resignation of President Nord A. Alexis and this morning they gave us full details of his going abroad of a French warship. This means a complete change of government in Hayti and, on account of this change of government an equally complete change in my ideas as to the business matters we talked over the day before you sailed. I will therefore, ask you to do nothing about that business and to say nothing to anyone. However, I would like you to send me all the information you can. And especially if you think there are any good prospects in my line. Please cable me this latter information on receipt of this letter, if you have not already done so.

I expect to cable you at Port Au Prince to the above effect in time for the message to meet you on your arrival and only mention the matter in this letter so that if

Mr. Ferguson #2.

there is any misunderstanding or the cable message fails to reach you, you will be informed.

Well, man good luck to you both. Please present my respects to Mrs. Ferguson and believe me

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Louis L. Coudert.

Change my mail address to P.O. Box 781 New York city

My Cable address is Bibof Newyork.

Acidity — Cancel Instructions

Adherent Do nothing further till you hear from me

Ailing - Please advise by wire

Adverb - How is business

Shall Shall

I I

Acrobat Come as soon as possible

Abundantly My address is

Bibof Newyork.

Keitel - Port-au-Prince - Haiti

For

Ferguson

Monsieur Coudert

New Jersey

U. S

America

(Translation)

Dec. 5,1908.

KEITEL

Port au Prince

FOR FERGUSON	For Ferguson
ACIDITY	Cancel instructions
ADHERENT	Do nothing further till you hear from me
AILING	Please advise by wire
ADVERB	How is business
SHALL I	Shall I
ACROBAT	Come as soon as possible
ABUNDANTLY	My address is
BIBOF	Louis L. Coudert
NEWYORK	New York

December 5, 1908.

Hon. Robert Bacon,

Ass't. Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Bacon,-

I am sorry to see in the papers that you are under the weather with an attack of tonsilitis.

Can you tell me whether it will be possible for our foreign representative to see you sometime the first part of next week ? I remember that you have helped us upon similar occasions, notably in the matter of the Santo Domingo bond issue a year ago, and ,because of this I presume on your kindness again. Will you kindly have your secretary telegraph us Monday whether it will be possible to arrange this appointment ?

Thanking you in advance, I am

Faithfully yours,

Vice-President.

United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company,

EDISON BUILDING, 42 BROAD STREET.

ONLY DIRECT **ALL CABLE** COMMUNICATION WITH

CUBA, JAMAICA, HAYTI, SAN-DOMINGO, VENEZUELA.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, MARTINIQUE, GUADELOUPE, MARIE GALANTE.

PARAGUAY, ARGENTINE, DUTCH GUIANA, FRENCH GUIANA, CURACAO.

Collect 16 80 7

The following Cablegram received "VIA HAYTI CABLE," *subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof which are agreed to.*

DEC - 7 1908

No. of message 12 No. of words 6/15 Time 10 10 a 190

From Portauprince To Banknote Ny

Bibof abaculus abasement instructions cancelled amateur adjoining government advocacy ambulance adherent adjutant Ferguson

10.30 am.

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES DEC 7 1908 AM. BANK NOTE CO

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetition of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT *application to the sender.*

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

. . . . TERMS AND CONDITIONS . . . .

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

This Company will not assume any responsibility in respect to any message beyond the terminus of its own lines.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should *write it legibly* and order it *repeated*, that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event, this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors, caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an *unrepeated* message, and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

CABLEGRAMS ACCEPTED AT ALL THE OFFICES OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
FOREIGN SALES DEPARTMENT

Bebof.	Louis L. Coudert
abaculus	H. C. Stande
abasement	accept
	Instructions
	Cancelled
amateur	Revolution winning
adjoining	Everything in great disorder
	Government
advocacy	In a critical state
ambulance	Nothing doing
adherent	do nothing further till you hear from me
adjutant	Full particulars by Mail

Special Code

arranged with

Edward G. N. Ferguson

of New York - Visiting Haiti

His Cable address will be (after Dec 7/08)

Fergeng - Port-au-Prince Haiti

In addition to the enclosed he has pp. 1–30 of A.B.N. Co's new Code.

Louis L. Coudert

Nov 28/08.

Hotel Normandie
McPherson Square
Washington, D.C.

FOREIGN
DEC -9 1908

Dec 8 1908

Messrs American Bank Note Co
New York City

MANAGER OF FOREIGN SALES
DEC 9 1908
AM. BANK NOTE CO.

Gentlemen;

Hotels crowded but finally got in here. Change my address from the Willard to this place.

Very truly yours
Louis L. Laudet

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
BROAD ST. & MAIDEN LANE
FOREIGN
DEC -3 1926

POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

TELEGRAM

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK. DESIGN PATENT No. 36369.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Received at

(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

16/92

DOMESTIC

DEC -8 1908

4 ⁿᵍ w wo 23 gvt 4 p

Washn DC Dec 7-8

Mr. D.E. Woodhull,

Vice Prest. American Bank Note Co., NY City.

Shall be pleased to see your representative this week.

Robert Bacon.

Re: Haiti

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT D.E.W. 1908 DEC 8

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO. DEC 7 1908 10 BEAVER ST.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

WORLD'S GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM.

EXTENDS OVER TWO THIRDS AROUND THE GLOBE.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the message written on the face hereof and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two per cent. for any greater distance.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

This Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED Message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD J. NALLY, GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, ASST. GENL. MANAGER.

NO OTHER SERVICE EQUALS THE "POSTAL"

Dec 10/18

Re: Haiti

Saw Asst. Sec. of State Robert Bacon in his office Washington D.C. yesterday. Assumed on most positively that he knew no more about ~~the~~ conditions in Haiti than the General Public

(Copy)

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Port au Prince,

Dec. 15, 1908.

My dear Mr. Coudert,-

I was very much pleased to receive your letter of Dec. 3rd by the Dutch, which arrived on the 11th. I have not been very well since several days, suffering from an attack of Influenza which necessitated my remaining home for the past few days; and it has only been to-day that I have ventured down to the city. We have had a hot old time lately. I hope now that we are about at the end of it, and that in a very few days we will have a President elected, which will no doubt be Gen'l. Simon; and when that is over with, I have hopes of a more prosperous condition of things in this wretched country. Much will depend on the attitude taken by the disappointed candidates. If they will accept whoever is elected, and do the best to give support to the one elected, a great deal of good can be done to build up the very delapidated condition of things, which has been brought about by the savage government that has been overthrown. It is possible for this country to have better days of prosperity, and I can only hope that it may be realized, and not the same old story continued. I hope to be successful in getting away this coming Spring, but before leaving I hope to see you in Haiti.

BUSINESS I considered it unnecessary to send you a cable at this time, as nothing could be accomplished until we have an established Gov-

ernment. I will then see if something can be done. Generally, at every change of Government they have a new issue of Postage Stamps, and this time will depend on the amount they have now on hand. I have today been trying to see Lilavois, but did not succeed in seeing him, but will very soon. I doubt if they will issue any more paper. I don't know if a new issue of stamps would be of sufficient importance for you to come for. At any rate, I will find out the likelihood of it being done, and will inform you; & anything else that is likely to be done, I will not fail to write you. You might write and give me an outline of work that I might look after. And you can rest assured that I will be only too pleased to give any assistance I can.

I must ask of you please to excuse this hurriedly written letter and mistakes I find in reading it over.

Dr. Furniss, Mr. Moore and all members of the Legation, are well and wish to be remembered. I have seen Ferguson, who delivered me your message of a hearty shake of hands.

Hoping soon to see you in Haiti on good business prospects

I am,

Most sincerely,

(Sgd) John B. Terres

With thanks

Geffrard Cesvet

Consul Général d'Haïti

New York

Copie

LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

Section

No. 53

Port au Prince, le 29 Decembre 1908
An 105 de l'Indépendance

LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ETAT

au Département des Finances ey du Commerce.

An

Consul-Général d'Haiti àNew York.

Monsieur le Consul-Général,-

Je vous prie de faire détruire les plaques et matrices qui ont servi à la confection des Billets de caisse et à la frappe des pièces de Nickel, plaques et matrices déposées dans les caveaux de l'American Bank Note Company de New York et dans les ateliers de la Scovill Manufacturing de Waterbury.

Vous m'enverrez, pour être insérés au Journal Officiel, les procès-verbaux dressés à cet effet.

Veuillezagréer, Monsieur le Consul-Général, les assurances de ma considération distinguée.

(Sgd) Dr. Edmond Héraux.

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL D'HAITI · A NEW YORK ·

Pour copie conforme à l'original:

LE CONSUL GÉNÉRAL

F1592.

SHK.

ENTERED JAN 20 1909

Jan. 20, 1909

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, on the 20th day of January, 1909, in the vaults of the AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, at 86 Trinity Place, New York City, in the presence of Mr. Geffrard Cesvet, Consul Général of Haiti, acting under instructions of "Le Secrétaire d'Etat, au Département des Finances et du Commerce", as per letter No. 53, dated Port-au-Prince, 29th December, 1908, and Mr. L. B. Gregory, representing the American Bank Note Company, the seals of the Consulate of Haiti were found intact upon two (2) Boxes containing:

In Box #1	8 Plates 10 Notes 5 Gourdes, Faces 3 Dies of said notes
In Box #2	2 Plates 10 Notes 5 Gourdes, Backs

These plates were deposited under seal in the vaults of the American Bank Note Company on Sept. 10th, 1908, after having been used for the printing of Four hundred thousand (400,000) Notes of Five Gourdes.

In accordance with the aforesaid instructions of "Le Secrétaire d'Etat, au Département des Finances et du Commerce", at Port-au-Prince, all these plates and dies were taken from said boxes and duly destroyed by cancellation in our presence.

Rec'd 2/15/09.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Port. au Prince.
~~Jan~~ Feb 3rd 09 Haiti

Dear Candert;

I called to See the Minister, this Morning he informed me. that he took. Leon you on board. of Steamer And had acquired you about. the bank affair That being the Case. I were not cable as I intended doing. I am satisfied That being prompt in action. Now is the opportunity for American Capitalist to obtain favorable Conditions for forming a Bank. as you know The Bank National of Haiti. has had a big paying concerne Since it has been in operation. The paid up Capital was only one Million dollars. They have had a very expensive and I

May

Jay. Extravagant administration here and the same in Paris, and yet they have been able to pay a yearly average dividend of 15% and now have a reserve fund of three times the original Capital. They have made much money and have been of no benefit to the Country nor the Commerce. I consider it the moment for American Capitalist to get the Controlling interest in the Banking business of Haiti, And with that advantage it would be of a very great benefit to American Commerce. Which I am trying hard to maintain and build up. The Haitian Congress meets the first part of April and I have no doubt but what they will be schemes presented by other foreign Capitalist for the purpose of forming a bank. The present administration would I am sure be more favorable to American Capitalist on this question.

I will be pleased to render any assistance I can in this matter. And if things look favorable it would be well to send down a good financial man to study the question and draw up conditions. The Minister as you know is an old personal friend. And I know that he will consider any thing coming from me. If you have any thing favorable write or cable me.

I hope that you found all members of your family and friends well. My daily routine continues the same.

Most Sincerely.

John B Terres Jr

U.S. Consul Genl in Port au Prince.

NATIONAL BANK OF HAITI

The present "Banque Nationale d'Haïti" is a concession to French capital. Been running for about twenty years. It has been "on the outs" with the Government for over a year. Both the former and present Government claim it has failed to carry out its contract, and that the Government is therefore in a position to withdraw.

From a very reliable source, I am informed that the capital of the present Bank is 5,000,000 francs and that in spite of an extravagant management and but little energy it has paid about 30% per annum for years and accumulated a surplus of three or four times its capital. Also, that some of its stockholders are urging a dissolution. It would therefore seem a comparatively simple matter to get rid of the present Bank or establish a new one.

Dr. Edmond Héraux the present Minister of Finance has given me the following in the strictest confidence as the outline of his idea for establishing a new National Bank.

Capital: $10,000,000 U. S. Gold
Duration : thirty (30) to fifty (50) years.

Powers : All the usual powers of a bank. Also a special power to lend on and to hold real estate in Haiti. (At present ownership is forbidden to anyone not at least part negro). Issue all Haitian currency in the ratio of 3 for every one dollar U. S. Gold of the Bank's Capital

Haiti #2.

The capital of the Bank may be invested in U. S. Securities. The Bank may have its branch or main office in New York City. The Bank to be exempt from taxation of all sorts.

Obligations :

Redeen present Haitian currency at the rate of one of the Banks's "Gourdes" against five of the present. There are some 12,000,000 gourdes in circulation now.

Allow the Government a certain credit. In conversation, Dr. Héraux told me from 70,000 to 100,000 U. S. Gold. On a memo he has given me, he seems to have written 700,000 to 1,000,000.

Lend money to all enterprises for the improvement of Haiti. (Docks, bridges, roads, railroads, etc., etc.) when the security is satisfactory.

Sources of profit :

Interest on the capital invested in U. S. Securities.

Interest on the currency issued against it capital, and loaned as above. A very low interest in Haiti is 12% per annum.

Interest on loan to Government (6% is proposed) ½ of 1% commission on deposits made by Government; ½ of 1% commission on payments made for Government from it's deposits

The Government's income last year was about 4,500,000 U. S. Gold, which was less than half of what it should have been.

Dr. Héraux is personally willing to place the actual collection of all the Government's revenues in the hands of the Bank, but he said the Haytians would not yet consent to such a step, although it might come later.

I think he would readily consent to a stipulation on the concession which would cover this point. Also that it is very possible that the sale of revenue stamps, stamped paper, etc., could be given to the Bank at once.

NOTES :

Safety :

No fear need be felt as to the safety of a concession. The Haytians have a reputation of never having gone back on one.

Stability of the Government :

There is a feeling amongst educated Haitians that the present government is just about their last chance as an independent nation. That a recurrence of disorder would bring on United States Intervention. My own opinion is that such intervention is nearly sure to come and come comparatively soon on the lines of a protectorate or as absolute ownership. A Concession Contract should be drawn with that in view.

Haiti itself :

Is very rich. Climate, soil, fruits, crops, timber, location, etc., all very fine.

Present conditions :

Are exceedingly deplorable. The people are very poor, very ignorant and very superstitious. There is little doubt that cannnbalism as part of religious rites, is practiced. They are, however, kindly and hospitable toward whites. The country itself is without roads of any sort; travel overland is entirely by horseback or muleback and in some cases practically impossible, the past Governments only occupation

being to rob the people in the most barefaced manner; everything was allowed to go to ruin.

The new Government seems to be honestly endeavoring to start an improvement. It is Dr. Héraux's idea that the new bank should be strong enough to assist at least in the financing of the various enterprises for building roads, railways, docks, bridges, etc., etc. It is for this reason he suggests such a large capital.

Louis L. Coudert

Submitted February 9th, 1909.

Louis L. Coudert.

J. P. Morgan & Co.

P.O.Box 3036.

New York February 16th, 1909

E. C. Converse, Esq.,
C/o American Bank Note Company,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Converse:-

I have noted the enclosed. While the opportunity is undoubtedly attractive for any one who could give it time and attention, it is a little far away for us. The possibility of complications is rather great and the success or failure of the enterprise must rest entirely with the local management. You know how difficult it is to secure satisfactory talent on the ground.

Very truly yours,

W. Lawrence

Enc.

E.C.CONVERSE.
72 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

February 17, 1909.

Warren L. Green, Esq., President,
American Bank Note Company,
New York City.

Dear Sir:--

(RE: HAYTI.)

I took the matter of the National Bank up with Mr. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Company, and enclose his letter declining to consider the matter financially for reasons therein given.

Very truly yours,

E.C. Converse

Enclosure.

American Bank Note Company.
Office of the President.

New York, March 20, 1909.

Dear Ben,-

You might look over the enclosed and return to me. I spoke about this matter to Mr. Kent.

Yours very truly,

Warren L. Green

To :-
Mr. B. Strong,
7 Wall Street,
N. Y. N. Y.

Dear Kent
Look this over
We'll talk about it later
Ben

CABLE ADDRESS "BANKNOTE" NEW YORK.

QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

70-72 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK,

PLATES ENGRAVED ONLY ON CONDITION THAT THEY REMAIN IN THE CUSTODY OF THIS COMPANY.

PRESIDENT
WARREN L. GREEN.
VICE PRESIDENTS
D. E. WOODHULL. JOSEPH FLEMING.
TREASURER SECRETARY
CHARLES L. LEE. GEO. H. DANFORTH.
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD
T. H. FREELAND.

April 9, 1909.

W. L. Green, Esq.,

President.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of a personal letter from a business man in Haiti, in which he informs me, that the Government there continues to burn up their Treasury Notes; 200,000- of the 5 Gourd bills so far & about 100,000- ones & twos in March at the rate they are burning them they will need more.

The Company is in receipt of a letter from the Minister of Finance, asking us to send him duplicates of our bills for the various orders given us by the Haitian Government during the past few years, for Postage Stamps.

Very Confidentially I am informed that the City National Bank and Speyer & Co. are arranging to put thro' the Haitian National Bank Scheme-

Yours very truly

Louis L. Coudert

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN BAKER, President Bank of the Manhattan Co.
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, President Seaboard Nat. Bank.
EDWIN M. BULKLEY, Spencer Trask & Co. Bankers.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice President Fourth Nat. Bank.
E. C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co. Bankers.
WALTER E. FREW, Vice President Corn Exchange Bank.
FRED'K T. HASKELL, Vice Pres. Illinois Trust & Savings Bank Chicago.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, President Chase Nat. Bank.
THOMAS W. LAMONT, Vice President First Nat. Bank.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co. Bankers.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
GEO. W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co. Bankers.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, President Chemical Nat. Bank.
DANIEL G. REID, Vice President Liberty Nat. Bank.
EDWARD F. SWINNEY, President First Nat. Bank, Kansas City.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice President.
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice President Nat. Park Bank.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, President Importers' & Traders' Nat. Bank.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice President Chase Nat. Bank.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, President Gallatin Nat. Bank.

E. C. CONVERSE, President. J. F. THOMPSON, Vice President. BENJ. STRONG, JR. Vice President.
D. E. POMEROY, Vice President. F. I. KENT, Vice President.
F. N. B. CLOSE, Secretary. H. W. DONOVAN, Treasurer.
H. F. WILSON, JR. Asst. Secretary.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

7 WALL STREET

CAPITAL $ 1,000,000. SURPLUS $ 500,000.

CABLE ADDRESS: BANKTRUST, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1909.

Mr. Warren L. Green,
President, American Bank Note Company,
70 Broad St., N. Y.

Dear Mr. Green:--

As I understand from Mr. Strong that the National City Bank of New York and Messrs. Speyer & Co. have taken up the Hayti matter, I enclose herewith papers concerning same, which I have been most interested in seeing.

Thanking you for your kind attention in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

FIK/MCS

Vice-President.

ARE DEFIANT ❋ HAYTI'S FINANCES ❋ SANTO DOMIN

French Bank of Hayti Plans to Get Control of Republic's Customs by a Financial Coup To Be Submitted to Congress for Approbation

Purposes to Convert Interior Debt of Country Into Exterior.

BOND HOLDERS' LOSS

Would Only Receive Paper in Return for Holdings as Conversion Is Not Optional.

HIT AMERICAN INTERESTS

Would Suffer a Reduction of Fifty Per Cent, While French Would Be Paid at Par.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF HAYTI.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Feb. 15, 1908.—The origin of the Haytian debt cannot be said to be lost in the obscurity of the past. At the dawn of its independence, in 1804, the Haytian Republic struggled along in some fashion on its taxes and custom house duties specially levied on such of its products as were shipped to the United States and England, the only countries with which it might be said to have had commercial relations, and living, if not happily and prosperously, at least careless of the morrow, undisturbed by considerations of financial obligations.

This era of Arcadian simplicity and freedom from monetary cares continued until 1825, when, desiring to be recognized by France as a free and independent nation, Hayti received the visit of a French commission sent by Charles X., at the head of which was Baron de Mackau, a finished diplomat, of charming manners and fascinating conversation, who at the psychological moment drew from his pocket an innocent looking document, which he laid before President Boyer, and the conspicuous headlines of which covered the recognition by France of the independence of Hayti for and in consideration of an indemnity of 150,000,000f. ($30,000,000), which sum, in view of the utter impossibility of its payment, was afterward reduced to 60,000,000f. ($12,000,000), destined to indemnify the French colonists (almost all nobles) for the loss of their property during the revolution preceding Haytian independence.

After a long discussion the treaty was accepted and signed on April 17. A national debt was thus created, which was known as the "debt of independence," to which the Jacques Lafitte Bank lent its aid by placing in Paris the amount of the first payment, amounting to 3,000,000f. President Boyer as the signer of an instrument which ignored the rights of the conquerors quickly became unpopular. The Haytians, with some show of reason, asked "if the French colonists were entitled to an indemnity for their lost property, to what were not the one time slaves entitled who had been deprived of liberty and forced to labor without wages for three centuries."

White-H[illegible]

In 1894 the White-H[illegible]nnu loan of 10,000,000f. was made [illegible] was to be reim-[illegible] of 1,034,507f. each, the first payment falling due one month after the last of the loan had been received, that is to say, on the 15th of April, 1875. From this it will be seen that the whole amount to be repaid would be not less than 20,690,00f., at the rate of more than 2,000,000f. a year

Then in May, 1875, the government of President Domingue contracted with the same firm of White-Hartmann, of Port-au-Prince, and Marcuard André, of Paris, a loan of 60,000,000f., for the purpose of extinguishing the national debt of independence, repaying the first White-Hartmann loan and undertaking some great public works, which it is needless to say were never even begun. Of all these plans none was realized except that of reimbursing the White-Hartmann loan. In financial circles this was known as the Dominque loan.

In 1896, under the Presidency of General Sam, the National Bank of Hayti, a French institution, the capital of which was pretty much of every nationality, one of the principal shareholders being an Austrian, negotiated, through the Société Générale, the Crédit Industriel et Commercial and La Banque Internationale, all Parisian establishments, a loan of 50,000,000f., at six per cent interest, and three per cent sinking fund, from which loan the Haytian government was to realize net 40,000,000f.

This loan was sufficiently secured by a special assessment, to be collected by the bank, of $1.20 on every one hundred pounds of coffee exported, and if needed on the general resources of the budget. Of the 100,000 bonds of 500f. each 72,666 were to be used in the conversion of the floating eighteen per cent debt existing at that time and the balance, 27,334, were to be paid to the government in specie at the rate of 400f. each, regardless of other conditions.

Syndicates Are Formed.

A first syndicate formed by these banks lasted six months, from April 28 to October 28, 1896, and miserably failed to dispose of more than 7,106 bonds at the stipulated price of 400f. A second syndicate, which lasted four months, was no more fortunate, and sold only 1,190 at that price before it, too, dissolved, leaving the Haytian government in a situation as critical as it was curious. Then it was that under the stress of dire need, and compelled to pay the interest on the loan, it saw its bonds sold in Paris at the ridiculous price of 320f. each. That this may not be deemed a fanciful statement I subjoin the figures of the transaction:—

8,296 bonds sold at 400f.
2,000 bonds sold at 335f.
2,000 bonds sold at 365f.
3,000 bonds sold at 320f.
2,038 to third parties.

From the above figures it appears that the government pays and will continue to pay for a number of years for the bonds sold at 320 francs an interest of nearly ten per cent on the sums received by it.

In the face of such a financial catastrophe one is tempted to ask what advantage the Haytian government derived from the transaction, and if, after all, it did not simply transform an interior floating debt into a foreign debt, the crushing interests of which constitute an unbearable burden for the farmers of the country, who are after all the only taxpayers.

This loan has given rise to a series of suits between the government on the one hand and the bank on the other. The State complains bitterly of having been robbed and in a voluminous correspondence submitted to the Chambers has been in nowise backward in expressing itself in unmistakable terms that "all the usurers were not behind the counters of the pawnshops."

Of these various loans only two are in existence, and they form the present Haytian debt. The foreign debt is as follows:—

The Domingue loan, 1875, at 5 per cent, running to Sept. 30, 1909	$2,850,997
The French loan, 1896, at 6 per cent, running to January 1, 1909	7,958,955
Total	$10,809,952

The latter loan is quoted on the Paris Bourse at 480f.

The interior debt represents an accumulation of government obligations, subsidies to concessions not heretofore paid, treasury bonds in sufferance, and amounted on October 15, 1908, to:—

Blue bonds at 2½ per cent	$2,297,135
Pink bonds at 2½ per cent	2,780,000
Bonds at 6 per cent	3,873,893
Bonds at 3 per cent	1,351,638
Bonds at 6 per cent	2,087,994
Total	$12,390,660

These bonds yielded, prior to 1905, interests of 12 per cent, 6 per cent and 5 per cent, but have since been reduced by a presidential simple decree to the rates now in force, though still quite profitable to those who might purchase them at the present quotations, namely:—

For the 6 per cent	$43
For the 2½ per cent	20
For the 3 per cent	23

This would mean a yield of from 10 per cent to 14 per cent, an investment that ought to suit the most frugal fathers of families. There is no cause for surprise at these rates. In Hayti, more than anywhere else, the usurious rate flourishes. An interest of 3 per cent a month for ordinary commercial transactions is an every day affair. A cable exchange is charged at the rate of 5 per cent on the sum, so that an exchange of $10,000 to Europe will cost $500, plus the tolls. Yet you will occasionally find people who will gravely assure you that the opportunities in Hayti are not what they once were.

The floating debt varies, according as such or such a credit, refused perhaps by some government yesterday, may likely enough be accepted to-morrow by the one succeeding it. It is at present made up of amounts due on certain public works or expenditures, treasury bonds, indemnities due Little Goave, accumulated unpaid interests of the interior debt, &c., &c., amounting to about $2,000,000.

Total of Hayti's Debts.

From all of the foregoing it will be seen that Hayti owes about as follows:—

Foreign debt	$10,809,952
Home debt	12,390,660
Floating debt	2,000,000
Total	$25,200,612

The [illegible] on this sum might always be se[illegible] paid if the custom houses had [illegible] administered, for these [illegible] additional [illegible] needed by special [illegible] revenues, col-[illegible] of Hayti. [illegible] assessed on the [illegible] above named receiv[illegible]:—

The [illegible]ique loan, 1875	$0.33½
The [illegible]a loan, 1896	1.20
The House debt	1.10

Now, Hayti has for the last twenty years been able to export fifty million pounds annually, as shown by the following statement:—

1890	56,000,000 lbs.
1891	78,000,000 "
1895	75,000,000 "
1897	73,000,000 "
1900	72,000,000 "
1902	65,000,000 "
1904	86,000,000 "
1906	45,000,000 "
1907	56,000,000 "

It follows, therefore, that the financial condition of Hayti is not bad, and that the loans might, with well administered custom houses and foreign merchants who would understand that smuggling must once for all cease, be as well guaranteed as certain loans of the South American States, if not better.

Whoever knows Hayti, has travelled in the interior and been able to understand and account for many things not found in printed books either for or against Hayti cannot but remain perplexed, for he will have found not a trace of public works of any kind, no schools, no hospitals, no wharves, no roads constructed with the resources of these loans.

Money All Squandered.

The money arising therefrom has been squandered, stolen and wasted, without a cent of it having been put to the use for which ostensibly it was borrowed. So that one is driven to the conclusion that if these loans had never been negotiated the country most assuredly would have been the gainer. There is no disguising the fact that the money so obtained passed through the hands of the several Presidents and their creatures, who have ruled Hayti. However heavy the burden may be to bear the Haytians themselves can only blame their past governments. They it was who knowingly accepted the stipulations, for the Haytian politician has never been accounted a fool, whatever else he may have been. So that in signing such documents they were well aware to what they were pledging their country.

Organized in Paris in 1880 with a capital of $2,000,000, only half of which was paid in, the National Bank of Hayti might and ought to have played a preponderant and energetic rôle in the development of the numberless resources of Hayti, but as a matter of fact it has never done a thing for the country. It is never to be found engaging in any of the rare commercial or agricultural enterprises. It has contented itself with lending money to the government and acting as its treasurer, in which no doubt has a gold mine—no risks and all gain—if one may judge from the dividends and surplus, and which have varied on the capital invested to the extent shown as follows:—

	Dividends.	Surplus.
1881	6 per cent	— per cent
1885	9 per cent	10.65 per cent
1887	12 per cent	15 per cent
1890	15.40 per cent	19.84 per cent
1894	17.40 per cent	22.67 per cent
1898	11.60 per cent	14.40 per cent
1902	12 per cent	14.65 per cent
1904	9 per cent	10.90 per cent
1905	6.80 per cent	6 per cent

Brings Suit Against Bank.

The actual surplus, notwithstanding the crisis, still amounts to $600,000, that is to say 60 per cent of the capital invested. As may be seen by these figures, the Haytian government has been for the last twenty years a veritable milch cow for the National Bank of Hayti, for in addition to the dividends just quoted it has distributed among its stockholders on promotion shares dividends running from 8 per cent to 32 per cent a year.

This situation would still be in existence if the late government had not had the curious notion of causing its banks to be examined, and as a result to bring suit after suit against it for restitution. These suits were terminated a few months ago, and judgments were rendered against the bank for the restitution of the sum of $204,419 in gold, and the loss in 1905 of the business of the Treasury. An action of seizure might even have been attempted last November, but the bank, well advised and none too confiding, very quietly had its funds transported to Paris, leaving in its coffers only that which was essential and a little loose change.

Last December the condition of the bank was precarious in the extreme, and a number of the larger shareholders had gone so far as to demand a liquidation of the company. Its enormous surplus and its entire capital would have enabled it to settle on the basis of 400 francs per share, which had been bought at the rate of 250 francs. This proposition, in view of the danger, was attractive enough and would have been seriously considered, when the unexpected fall of President Alexis on December 2, 1908, at once put a different face on the matter. His departure was superintended by the director of the bank, who, revolver in hand, escorted him to the steamer and assured himself that the President had really left Hayti.

The next day he went out to the advanced posts of the invading revolutionists from the south, and offering to General Simon his respects and best wishes, tendered him the assistance of the bank of Hayti, which took the form of an advance of a few thousand dollars, which was not refused, serving a few days later to pay the victorious troops, who were nothing loth to supplement their laurels with a little hard cash.

Lands New President.

Thereupon followed a succession of picnics, drives, speeches without number, all in honor of the new President and his family, and managed by the shrewd bank director. At the time of the inauguration of the French Chamber of Commerce of Hayti, of which he is the president, he, in rising to salute President Simon, drank "To Hayti, always free and independent." This was considered a deliberate slap at the United States and part of a campaign against American interests. I have discovered that the object in view is nothing less than a new conversion of the Haytian public debt. Convinced that the future does not depend on the past, the National Bank of Hayti, deeming itself secure in its position, intends submitting two propositions to the Simon government, one for the conversion of the home debt of $8,000,000 and the other the resumption of the office of the treasury and the assuring of the Haytian budget.

But before proceeding with this plan, realizing how unseemly, indelicate and out of place it would be for the bank to talk of conversion or of new loans before having settled with the old and satisfied decisions of the Haytian tribunals regarding the reimbursement of an enormous sum to the State, it despatches one of the shining lights of the Haytian Bar in the person of Mr. Bonnamy, the bank's attorney, to confer with the President of the Council of Paris.

He left this morning, via New York, to arrive in Paris about the 25th, and it will be his business to lay before the French directorate the absolute necessity of an amicable arrangement, which might take the form of a new statutory loan on condition that the government abandon indefinitely and forever its judicial rights, at the same time submitting to Mr. Ewald, the president of the Council, a plan of unification. It is this latter which I have procurred, though zealously guarded. It was not to be given out until the opening of the Haytian Congress in April. It is as follows:—

CONVERSION OF THE INTERIOR DEBT TO EXTERIOR DEBT.

Between, 1st, Mr. ——, Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, &c.,

And, 2d, the Banque Nationale d'Hayti, &c.

The Secretary of State considers that it is indispensible to unify the interior debt which bears bonds of various categories, 6 per cent, 3 per cent, 2½ per cent.

In view of giving more guaranty to the holders of the bonds of the debt, in return for the slight sacrifice that it is necessary to ask of them, the interior debt shall be converted to exterior debt, at Paris, where the largest part of the debts of the Republic already exists. The interest and sinking fund shall be guaranteed by a sufficient part of the export dues on coffee.

The Secretary of State also believes that the moment has arrived to regulate the floating debt in arrears, which for a long time has been in sufferance.

It is with this object that the following convention has been agreed to between the undersigned:—

Article 1. The interior debt comprising the old consolidated 12%, at present 5%, the loans of the provisional government and that of January 10, 1903, unified by the convention of.....the consolidated 3%, old 6%, the bonds of the consolidated interior loan (Pink Bonds) and those of the converted interior loan (Blue Bonds), the interest in arrears, the due bills, the indemnities due for the Petit Goave events, the amount of the bond due to Mr. Calisthenes Fouchard, including the interest in arrears, the arrears due to the French Submarine Cable Company and the subsidy granted to the said company, the interests on the bonds not yet issued, the revenue for which has been taken by the government for the current service, the public pay vouchers due up to.....shall henceforth form one single category of debt, which shall be called the Converted Exterior Debt.

Article 2. There shall be issued under the supervision of the Banque Nationale D'Haiti, at Paris, bonds of five hundred francs up to the total amount of the debt. These bonds shall bear interest at six per cent per annum, payable every six months in Paris as well as in Port-au-Prince. The bonds of the new debt and the interest belonging thereto shall pay no tax in Haiti.

Article 3. The bonds of the 1900 consolidation loan, old 12%, shall be subject to a reduction of 33 1-3% of the capital; those of the provisional government of 50%; those of January 10 of 40%; the 3% consolidated, old 6%, of 65; the blue bonds of 66 2-3, and the pink bonds of 70%.

The Fouchard bond, including the interests up to this date, shall undergo a reduction of 50%.

Conversion of 400 Per Cent Premium.

The due bills in gourdes shall be converted into gold at the premium of 400%, i. e., each 500 gourdes shall represent $100. The same shall be done with the Petit Goave indemnity in gourdes, the treasury bonds in gourdes, the public warrants in arrears. The due bills payable in gold and those in gourdes, after conversion, shall undergo a reduction of 50% on their value.

Article 4. The capital of the new debt shall include the following sums:—

Consolidated 6% (old 12%)	$2,579,023.73
Provisional government	777,226.61
January 10	320,125.00
Consolidated 3%	472,427.78
Blue bonds	765,711.78
Pink bonds	894,014.27
Interests in arrears	96,288.08
Interest on the unissued bonds	95,256.20
Due bills $112,085.54	
$383,875.11 at 4,400% 76,775.02	
$188,860.56 (50%)	94,430.28
Petit Goave indemnity	119,738.52
Treasury bonds	12,750.00
Treasury bonds in gourdes at 400%	774.00
Fouchard's bond and interest	220,100.00
Credits for the cathedral and bishop's residences, 500,000f.	98,039.22
Arrears due the Cable Company	86,571.61
P. C. S. (1,950)	688,000.00
Cable subsidy	400,000.00
Carried forward	$7,661,977.68
Plus an amount for the public warrants in arrears, &c.	338,022.32
Total	$8,000,000.00

These eight million dollars represent 40,000,000 francs, the francs being calculated at the exchange of 5.10 francs to the dollar.

Article 5. The annuity necessary for the service of the new debt shall be ——— francs, and is guaranteed by a retention of one dollar from the duties on each one hundred pounds of coffee exported; this appropriation can never be deflected from its object. The bank shall make the retention officially dating from .... for the account of the holders of the bonds of the new debt.

In case this appropriation shall not be sufficient to cover the annuity service, as shown by the sinking fund table hereto annexed, the government pledges itself to make up the difference by means of other resources.

On the other hand, in case of an excess, that excess shall be kept by the bank to meet the insufficiencies of other years.

Article 6. The Banque Nationale d'Haiti pledges itself to give all its assistance to bring about favorable conditions for the conversion and the unification treated of above.

It pledges itself to take all the steps necessary to have the bonds officially quoted on the Paris Bourse.

Article 7. The bank shall be entitled to a commission of one-half per cent, paid once for all, on the total amount of the issue.

The expenses for the making of the new bonds and others made necessary by the issue shall be for the account of the government. They shall be taken from the amount of the appropriation.

Article 8. The bonds of the Consolidated Interior Debt left on deposit at the Banque Nationale d'Haiti to guarantee the good working of the telephone service shall be exchanged for the new bonds under the same conditions as the bonds of the same category. But these bonds are to bear interest only from the expiration of the delays of the different concessions and the turning over of the telephone services to the State in good working order; the interest belonging to the new bonds shall be returned to the appropriation until the above period.

Article 9. A decree of the President of the Republic made in accordance with the bank shall regulate all the details of the operation unforeseen in the present contract.

Article 10. In case of any disagreements relative to either the interpretation or the carrying out of these presents the dispute shall be submitted to arbitration as stated in Article 23 of the decree of September 10, 1880, and the interpretation given to said article in the convention of———.

American Interests Would Suffer.

From the tenor of the foregoing document it is evident that the proposed plan of unification will be nothing more than a trick whereby the holders of the bonds named will, in exchange for what they have, receive nothing but paper.

In order that a conversion may fulfil the rôle of moderator and improver of the [illegible] it must be optional; that is to say, it must leave the bondholders free to decide whether or not they are willing to [illegible] a sum in gold at a rate to be agreed [illegible] or in lieu thereof a bond of the new [illegible].

In return, and with a view to [illegible] what has become with it a time [illegible] custom, the bank would of course [illegible] its commission in gold—no small [illegible] indeed, as it would amount to [illegible].

En passant, and for the benefit [illegible] who can read between the lines [illegible] state that certain American [illegible] would suffer a reduction of 50 per cent while certain French interests would be cashed in at par. Let me add, by way of throwing a little more light on this question, that there is a German clique which is steering things a good deal, and may prove dangerous, while certain practical Belgians of Antwerp are planning an optional conversion of the existing bonds. As yet, though, no American bank representative meaning business has set foot in Port au Prince.

Let us pass now to the consideration of Contract No. 2, that which would place the Haytian Custom House under the control of the bank. Here it is:—

Between:—First, Mr. ———, Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce of Hayti, acting in the name of the Haytian government, by authorization of the Council of the Secretaries of State, on the one part, and

Second—The Banque Nationale d'Haiti, a joint stock company, having its head office at Paris, and its principal establishment at Port au Prince, represented for the present purpose by ———, duly authorized by the meeting of the Administrative Council dated ———, copy of which is annexed to the present act.

The Secretary of State for Finance makes known that in consequence of the squanderings of the past years, of the leakage without restraint in the customs, the public revenues have diminished considerably, while the expenses, on the contrary, have been ascending. This dangerous state of affairs maintained, thanks to the continual flow of judiciary money (paper and nickel) without effective guarantee, cannot last much longer without bringing on the irremediable ruin of the State. The present government of the republic therefore sees the necessity of changing the system.

Wants to Reduce Expenses.

It has the firm desire to assure respect for the public funds by those who have the handling, either of the receipts or of the expenses, and to reduce the expenses in a manner that they will not exceed the effective receipts. The Secretary of State sees, however, that the measures to be taken cannot produce immediate effects, that in the meanwhile there is occasion for him to provide the means to secure [illegible] without an issue of money. He recognizes that the monthly fluctuations of the customs receipts make the regularity of the payments difficult. Therefore he requests the Banque Nationale d'Haiti to help in the realization of the proposed object, either by advancing the amounts which will be needed at the end of each month to assure the public service or by keeping the excesses of the most productive months to cover the insufficiencies of the less productive ones.

The Banque Nationale d'Haiti, impressed with the soundness of these views, desirous of coming to the aid of the republic and rendering homage to the essentially moral and patriotic object which the government of His Excellency General Antoine Simon, pursues, admits the principle of an agreement on the following basis:—

Article 1. The appropriation for expenses shall include two parts:—

(a) The ordinary appropriation containing the indemnities and salaries of the officials and employes, the civile and military pensions, the pay and rations of the army, which shall be reduced to ——— men, the rent, repairs, maintenance, subsidy, material and furniture of the schools and public offices, the clothing of the army and police, the commission of the bank, interest and statutory loans and other necessary expenses.

Bank Guarantees $30,000 Monthly.

A list of these expenses is attached to the present agreement. The future cannot be augmented unless the means be furnished outside of the present agreement.

The Bank Nationale d'Haiti pledges itself to [illegible]

(b) The extraordinary appropriations are the expenses for public works, such as the construction of edifices and of public roads, purchase of war vessels, &c.—in a word, all the expenses that are not of an urgent nature and absolutely necessary. These expenses shall be paid apart from the present agreement with the resources that shall be due to the government after the expenses of the ordinary appropriations have been paid.

Article 2. In view of the present agreement the government assigns to the bank under the title of Special Appropriation and pledges itself not to dispose of any part or fraction thereof for any other purpose:—

(a) The total of the import duties, such as exist by virtue of the present laws, without the privilege of amending them otherwise than with the consent of the bank. This assignment includes the fixed duties, the additional taxes, the tonnage dues, the weighing, the wharfage on imports not pledged to contracts, consular visas, &c.—in a word, the whole of the duties collected on imports.

(b) The duty of cocoa, which shall henceforth be fixed at 3 cents gold per hundred pounds.

Bank Government's Collector.

Article 3. In virtue of the present assignment the Bank shall collect and apply, agreeably to the present agreement, all the amounts payable to the government, either under the head of imports or for the duties mentioned in paragraph B of the preceding article, to date from the ratification of the present agreement by the Chambers, without reference to the fiscal year.

Article 4. The present agreement shall go into effect to date from the day when it shall have been ratified by the Chambers and shall expire September 30, 1910. It may be renewed at the will of the parties.

Article 6. For the purpose of putting in force the present agreement there shall be opened for the government in the books of the bank a special account to the credit of which shall be entered all the amounts actually collected by the bank, by virtue of Article 2, from the first to the last day of the month. On the other hand there shall be entered in the debit of the same amount the last day of each month the total of the monthly amount to be held at the disposal of the government by the bank, according to Article 1, to serve for the payments to be made from the fifth to the fifteenth of the following month as stated in Article 7.

If, on the other hand, there exists an uncovered balance in favor of the bank less than $400,000 gold, the balance alone of that sum can be claimed by the government. If the uncovered balance exceeds the sum of $400,000 the government should reimburse integrally and immediately the excess.

A few reflections in conclusion. The last Haytian budget—the one of 1908-1909—figured in paper gourdes, amounts to $7,283,952 and in gold to $2,777,687, which gives a monthly budget in paper of $606,996, and in gold of $231,473. Why, then, does the bank calculate on $333,333 in paper and $30,000 in gold per month when it knows that this is wholly insufficient to restore peace and prosperity to Hayti?

DR. EDMOND [illegible]RAUX
HAYTIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

SOCIETY ❋ CONCERTS ❋ AUTOMOBILES ❋ YACHTS ❋

TOUCH OF VENICE AT PALM BEACH

Parties Out on Water by Moonlight Accompanied by Musicians in Launches.

DAY OF ENTERTAINMENTS

Dinners and Receptions Given and Many Attend Concert at Night—Couple There on Honeymoon.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

PALM BEACH, Fla., Sunday.—Palm Beach had a touch of Venice to-night, with parties on the moonlit water accompanied by musicians. Several of these went to the houseboat at the inlet, where the number of dinners and luncheons given to-day was the largest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell entertained a party of eight at luncheon at the houseboat. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown gave a dinner there for Mrs. Frederick Edey, of New York. Mr. T. Putnam Myers took out a party that filled two electric launches, and had a third launch to carry the musicians. Mrs. Smith Hollins Kim took guests to the houseboat for a supper party in the Amberjack, and had an orchestra in an accompanying launch playing during the sail.

Lady Clifford, of Chudleigh, England, arrived at Palm Beach this morning and is at the Hotel Royal Poiciana. With her are Mrs. Bigeloe and Miss Bigeloe, of London. In the afternoon they took what every one at this resort enjoys on Sunday afternoons, a long wheel chair ride.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, of Washington, D. C., have arrived here on their honeymoon. They are at the Hotel Breakers.

At Réve d'Ete there were many callers this afternoon at Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Cragin's at home. Assisting Mr. and Mrs. Cragin in receiving were Mr. and Mrs. William Wheatley, of Washington, their house guests. Refreshments were served on the verandas at sunset after an impromptu musicale at which Miss Alice Nielsen sang.

Mr. Davies entertained a party of men at dinner to-night in the grill room of the Royal Poinciana. Others having parties there were Mr. Louis A. Hamilton, Mr. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp and Mr. John J. Sinclair.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler had friends at a late tea on the south loggia of White Hall to-day. There was a musicale, at which Mr. Arthur Spalding played the pipe organ and played accompaniments to songs by Mr. William T. Carleton, a friend of Mr. Flagler. Among those present were Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mr. John D. Crimmins, Miss Rosalie O'Brien, Mr. John J. Sinclair, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, Miss Evelyn Crimmins, Dr. Owen Kenan and Mr. Charles F. Wright.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, of New York, gave a dinner party in the grill room to-night for Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roberts and Mr. Albert W. Roberts. Later they attended a sacred concert in the Royal Poinciana, at which Miss Jessie Norton and Mr. John Dunsmuire sang solos and duets. Every seat was occupied and the veranda opposite the wide doorways was crowded.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Witherbee gave a pretty dinner in the grill room for Mrs. Robert C. Black, who left Palm Beach to-night for New York.

Arrivals at the Breakers include Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Olmstead Ives, Miss Dorothy Ives, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Culkin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tuttle and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stark, Providence.

At the Royal Poinciana are Mr. John O'Hara Cosgrave, Mr. J. H. Pell, Mr. Murray H. Coggeshell, Mr. Walter C. Taylor, Mrs. John Hamilton Gourlie and Mr. A. C. Doane, New York; Mr. G. Rochester Watson, Mr. W. J. Bell, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cotton, the Misses Lillian and Eleanor Cotton, Miss G. L. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Crowell, Miss Julia L. Wrightington, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hulse, Miss Hulse and Mrs. Ida L. Towers, Washington, D. C.

MIAMI EAGER TO HEAR MME. CALVE'S VOICE

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 25, 1909.—The appearance of a star of grand opera in Miami is an event, and great preparations are being made for the coming of Mme. Emma Calvé, who is now in Havana and who will sing in the concert hall of the Royal Palm Hotel here on the night of March 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Sheppard were guests to-day of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore on the Dragon on a cruise around Biscayne Bay. The party went to the Soldier Key Club for lunch.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson returned to-day from Hampton Roads, where he was present when the American fleet was reviewed by President Roosevelt. Colonel Thompson joined his houseboat party on the Evergiades.

Mr. A. R. Whitney and his daughters, Miss L. Whitney and Miss E. Whitney, of Morristown, N. J., are recent arrivals here.

At the Royal Palm are Miss Leslie Bradley, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Eckert and Miss Eckert, of Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hendrickson, Mrs. Gerald Hall Gray and Miss Katherine Barnes, of New York, and Mrs. Augustus Hemmingway and Miss Anna Gardiner, of Boston.

PROVIDENCE SOCIAL NOTES

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday.—Mr. Arthur H. Watson gave a luncheon at his home, in Benevolent street, to-day to celebrate the engagement of his daughter, Miss Anita Watson, and Mr. Charles Fletcher.

Mrs. Olney Arnold and Miss Linda Arnold have returned from Concord, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Frank Aldrich will leave New York for Europe on Thursday and will go up the Nile.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Hobbs are spending a few days with Mrs. Hobbs' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Warren.

SOUTHERNERS IN NEW YORK

Mr. Milton Dargan, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Lillian Jordan, after visiting her cousin, Mrs. Robins Allen Law, at the Hotel Newton, has returned to Virginia.

Mrs. Bedell Parker, of No. 317 West Eightieth street, has as her guest Mrs. Davis, of Georgetown, Ky.

Messrs. T. M. Roberts, of Frederick, Tenn.; J. J. Shropshire, of Lexington, Ky., and W. A. Ervin, of West Durham, N. C., are at the Hoffman House.

Miss Gilder, of Newberry, S. C., is visiting Miss Irene Freer, at No. 270 West Ninety-third street.

Mr. J. W. Irving, of Richmond, Va., is at the Plaza.

MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.

Among residents of New York who have been at the Hotel Green, in Pasadena, Cal., recently, are Mr. Jacob T. Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sheldon, Mrs. H. B. Hall, Mr. H. B. Hall, Mrs. W. E. Porter and Mr. William F. Porter.

Dr. and Mrs. Ransom S. Hooker will pass the summer at their new country home, in South Salem, Westchester county, N. Y.

Mrs. William W. McAlpin will give a reception this afternoon at her home, No. 11 East Ninetieth street.

FAREWELL DINNER GIVEN IN HAVANA

Major and Mrs. Chauncey B. Baker Entertain at Their Home, the House with the Lions.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ ON TRIP

Goes to Matanzas on Revenue Cutter for Sunday and Takes Several Friends with Him.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

HAVANA, Cuba, February 26, 1909.—President Gomez will take another excursion to Matanzas on Sunday, going on the revenue cutter Hatuey. He will be accompanied by several friends.

Major and Mrs. Chauncey B. Baker gave a farewell dinner on Tuesday for Captain and Mrs. George Le R. Irwin. Their other guests were the United States Consul General and Mrs. James Linn Rodgers and Captain and Mrs. Geddings. The dinner was given at the home of Major and Mrs. Baker in Marianao, "La Casa de los Leones" (the house with the lions), the house taking its name from two stone lions at the door.

Mrs. Thomas Barry gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon, and the hop at Camp Columbia in the evening was brilliant.

General and Mrs. Francis Moore and Miss Moore left Havana for Florida to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh and Miss MacVeagh entertained friends at a dinner at the Miramar on Euesday evening. In the party were General and Mrs. Thomas Barry, Colonel Parker, Colonel Pitcher and Major and Mrs. Chauncey Baker.

The German Minister and Mrs. von Eckhart gave a dinner at their home, in Marianao, on February 20. Their guests were the United States Minister, Mr. Edwin V. Morgan; the French Minister and Mrs. Lefaivre, the British Minister and Mrs. Grant Duff, and Miss Thompson, who is visiting Mrs. Grant Duff; the Norwegian Minister, Dr. Brunchorst, and Mr. Frederick M. Dearing, Secretary of the United States Legation.

Mrs. Coates, wife of General Edwin Coates, gave a bridge whist party on Tuesday evening at her son's quarters, in Marianao. Her guests were General and Mrs. Goodale, Major and Mrs. Morse, General and Mrs. Francis Moore, Lieutenant Colonel Birmingham, Major and Mrs. Baker, Captain and Mrs. Irwin and Captains Bates and Rogers. General and Mrs. Coates are visiting their son, Lieutenant Coates, in Camp Columbia.

Mr. J. N. Goodman, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Robert E. Godfrey, of New York, are at the Sevilla.

Dr. Charles D. Krim, of Columbus, Ohio, has arrived in the Cuban capital. Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Brumby came on Thursday from Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dady, of Brooklyn, are at the Inglaterra.

AMERICAN PIANIST SCORES IN BERLIN

Miss Sybilla Clayton Gives Successful Recital with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]

BERLIN, Sunday.—Miss Sybella Clayton, a young American pianist, who is a pupil of Professor Alberto Jonas, gave a recital Thursday with the Philharmonic Orchestra, and scored a distinct success.

Her father came all the way from Salt Lake City to hear her play on this occasion.

Tenor Makes Debut.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.]

SIENA.—The tenor De Guardabassi, whose stage name is Mario Franzo, made his first appearance last night in Italy as Don José in "Carmen," creating a sensation.

Music of Tschaikowsky Heard.

Three compositions by Tschaikowsky were played at yesterday afternoon's concert of the Symphony Society in Carnegie Hall, the second concert in the Tschaikowsky cycle of the three. The one that seemed to appeal most to the audience was his "Sérénade Mélancolique" for violin and orchestra, with Mr. Alexander Petschnikoff as the soloist. Mr. Petschnikoff played so poetically and so excellently that had it been possible to draw an encore from him the audience would have had it. The orchestral accompaniment was really an accompaniment.

Mr. Walter Damrosch, conductor of the orchestra, and his men were close rivals of the violinist, however, for at the end of the third movement of Tschaikowsky's philosophical Fourth Symphony, in F minor, the applause was such that Mr. Damrosch had the orchestra rise in acknowledgment of it. The movement, in which the strings are only picked, was played with fine spirit. Interest in the symphony was increased by the publication in the society's bulletin of Tschaikowsky's own programme of it, as written by him to Mme. Von Mock, his patroness, and the one for whom he composed the symphony. He explained that it represented the inevitable triumph of fate over all human hopes and feelings.

At the opening of the concert the orchestra played "The Tempest," a fantasy suggested by Shakespeare's play of that name.

Knapp's Band May Return.

Knapp's Band gave the second in a series of three Sunday evening concerts in the Belasco Theatre last night. Mr. Charles P. Knapp, owner of the band, led it in half of the numbers and Mr. Carl Edouarde directed it during the other numbers. There was a large audience. Miss Dorothy Hoyle played a violin solo, Miss Helen Leroy sang and Mr. Ulrich Gingras played a piccolo solo.

Mr. Knapp said last night that his band had received such a warm welcome in this city that he intended to arrange another series of Sunday evening concerts.

Gives Lecture on Old Japan.

To strange places seldom seen by tourists Mr. Burton Holmes took a large audience in Carnegie Hall last night in his travelogue on "Old Japan." He showed places to which the Western influences that have been felt in almost all parts of the empire have not yet reached, and his motion pictures depicted many strange customs and rites.

Theatrical Jottings.

Miss Valli Valli, now playing Lady Binfield in "Kitty Grey," in the New Amsterdam Theatre, has been engaged by Mr. Charles Frohman to take the title rôle in "The Dollar Princess," a musical comedy which Europe likes, and which he will produce here next season.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has had Mr. Alphonse Mucha design a pin for her and will bestow copies of it on those who express their admiration of her acting in "Kassa," in which she is appearing in the Liberty Theatre, and who have the forethought to send with said expressions their seat checks to prove that they have a right to hold an opinion of it. The button, which is of the style of button known to commerce in political campaigns, has in the centre the actress' initials in monogram, and around this a Hungarian word, "Pajtasi," which she uses several times in her play, and which means comradeship.

TWO GREAT AUDIENCES FILL OPERA HOUSES

Verdi's Impressive Requiem Mass Repeated with Fine Effect in the Metropolitan.

MR. ELMAN MUCH APPLAUDED

Solos by the Russian Violinist and Good Singing by Artists of the Manhattan Company.

Another great audience listened last night to a repetition of Verdi's Requiem Mass in the Metropolitan Opera House, while in the Manhattan Opera House Mr. Mischa Elman delighted a crowd with his admirable violin playing, and there was good singing by artists of the opera company.

The solos in Verdi's mass were sung in an impressive manner by the quartet which achieved so much at the performance of the mass a week ago—Miss Destinn, Mme. Homer and Messrs. Martin and Hinckley. All four artists sang with dramatic fervor and yet without sacrificing the religious spirit of the composition. In the "Recordare" the voices of soprano and contralto blended with beautiful effect and in the "Agnus Dei" the chorus made an imposing musical background to the women's voices.

The chorus of 200 voices surpassed itself in the "Dies Irae," and the "Tuba Mirum," the latter producing an imposing effect, which was heightened by the use of extra trumpets upon the stage supplementing the tremendous volume of sound evoked from an orchestra of 150 men.

Mr. Toscanini, who directed, and Mr. Setti, who had the chorus well in hand, again made the whole performance one of uncommon excellence. The audience applauded heartily whenever opportunity offered and at the close of the evening soloists and conductors were recalled many times.

Mr. Elman's playing of Saint-Saëns' concerto evoked, as usual, a storm of applause. The young Russian artist was in good form and gave a performance in which about every attribute of fine violin playing was conspicuous. Later he played Schumann's "Traumerei" and a polonaise by Wieniawski, the first with remarkable delicacy and the latter with noisy demand dash. There was the usual no denial, and Mr. Elman is good nature itself in the matter of encores.

One orchestral feature of the concert that proved of interest was a rhapsody upon Umbrian folk songs written by Mr. Attilio Parelli, one of the conductors of the opera company. He directed his own composition and succeeded in pleasing the audience. The other orchestral music of importance was Beethoven's "Leonora" overture, No. 3, conducted by Mr. Campanini.

Mr. Daddi's singing of two Neapolitan songs was so spirited and so much to the liking of the audience that they were repeated in answer to great applause. The singer seemed to give just the right swing and expression to popular airs familiar to most Italians in the audience.

Among the artists who sang were Miss Labia, Miss Zeppilli, Mme. Mariska-Aldrich, Messrs. Constantino, Parola and Crabbe. Mr. Constantino, who was especially applauded for his operatic arias, sang delightfully Tosti's "Could I?" as an encore. There was so much applause for every one concerned that the concert lasted until near midnight.

OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF SEATTLE CONTEST

Automobile Club of America Sanctions Ocean to Ocean Event—Four Entries Are Practically Assured.

With the agreement that all prize money and trophies shall be guaranteed and that the rules must meet with approval of its Contest Committee, the Automobile Club of America has sanctioned the proposed transcontinental race from New York to Seattle, and the prospects are that the event will occur as scheduled late in May or early in June. The guarantee of prizes was assured by the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Robert Guggenheim, the donor of the cup, on Saturday evening, stating that he would hold himself responsible for the aggregate amount of the trophy and other prizes offered.

As far as the rules are concerned it is known that the Contest Committee has already passed upon the rough draft of conditions and has stipulated only one alteration. According to the tentative set of conditions it was intended to stamp only the frame of each competing car, allowing the contestants to make exchanges of other parts as often as desired. As amended not only the side members of the frame, but the axles, transmission, engine base and cylinders must be stamped, and only two exchanges of any one part, at Chicago and Cheyenne, will be permitted.

Although the entry blanks have not yet been issued three foreign and one American entries are practically assured. The prospective foreign contestants are a Zust, a Fiat and an Isotta, while the likely American representative is a Selden, built by George B. Selden, of Rochester, the inventor of the gasolene automobile. The Zust will be entered by the American manager of the firm, Walter Sykes, who is endeavoring to have Maggione, the Italian driver, come over to drive it.

The Fiat company has decided to enter if the conditions for the race are suitable, and no trouble on this score is looked for. E. R. Hollander, of the Fiat company, is enthusiastic over the event and believes that thirty-five entries can be obtained.

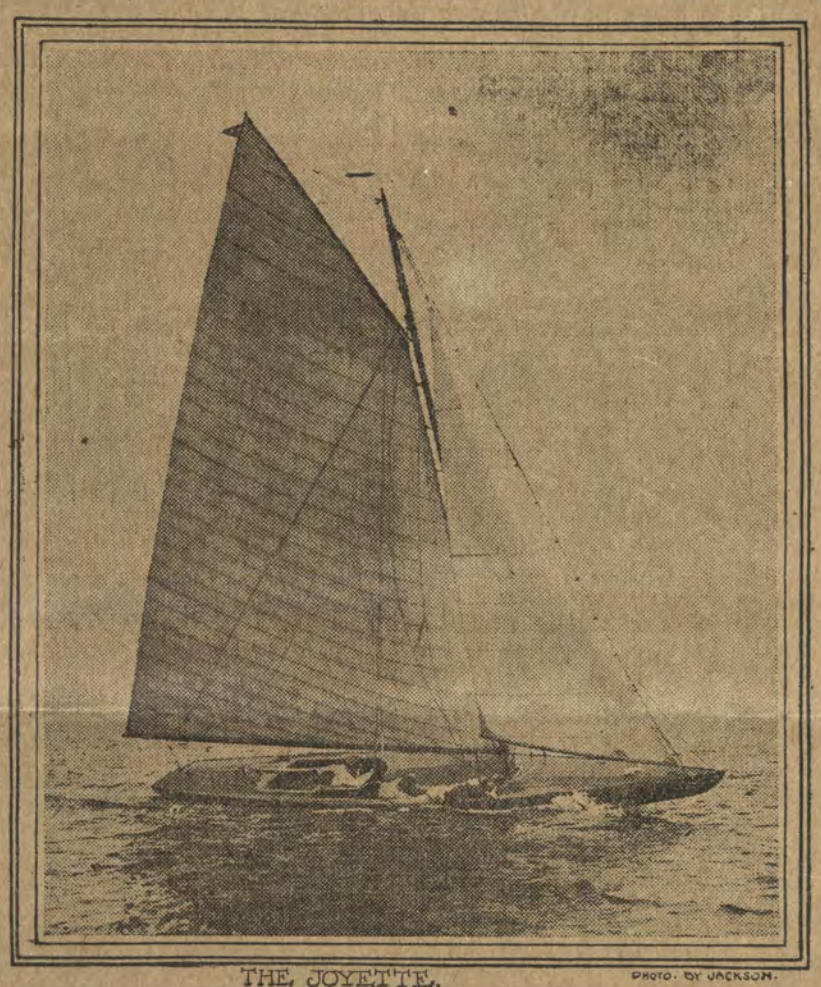
The only stipulation of the Isotta company is that cars in which it is in selling competition shall be entered. C. M. Hamilton, the American representative of the concern, has sold four cars in the Tonopah mining district and is of the opinion that the West offers a good field for business. The Selden car, it is understood, will be handled by George B. Selden, Jr., and Henry Selden, both relatives of the manufacturer.

In order to forestall criticism of the action of the A.C.A. Contest Board in granting a sanction for the Seattle event after turning down an application for the Florida Beach races, a member of the committee has gone on record with an explanation. The Florida races, as outlined in the entry blank, he says, will not be of a character to require an international sanction. On the other hand, the contest for the Guggenheim Trophy will undoubtedly come under the head of international events. All the foreign clubs, he says, will be asked to make entries, and as many European countries will take part in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition it is believed that Italy, Germany and France will send competitors.

BRITISH AFTER CHESS CUP

Chess players of Great Britain are keenly alive to the importance to them of the forthcoming struggle for the Newnes trophy between native British and American players, scheduled to take place on March 26 and 27. The trophy is on this side of the water, and strenuous efforts will be made toward its recapture. There will be a few changes from the personnel of last year, according to advices from the other side yesterday. The Rev. W. C. Palmer, having gone to Trinidad, will be an absentee, and the player named England will be dropped. Sergeant, who drew at the tenth board, is said to be in good form and may be retained, while Richmond, now in Scotland, is eager to play again. He was the opponent, in a drawn game, of Eugene Delmar, of this city, who died last week. J. H. Blake has done well in the City of London championship tournament and will have a place.

For the International Races



THE JOYETTE. PHOTO. BY JACKSON.

THE appearance which the new sonder boat the Joyette, designed by Mr. Charles D. Mower, of this city, for Commodore William H. Childs, of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, will present under sail is shown by the illustration.

The boat is now in course of construction at the yards of G. M. Smith, Patchogue, L. I., and will be completed early in May, so that there will be ample time for a thorough tuning up under the direction of her designer. The Joyette is thirty-six feet over all, twenty feet on the water line, seven feet beam and five feet draught. The sail area is just under the limit of 550 square feet and the displacement somewhat in excess of the required 4,035 pounds.

The tuning up will be done on Gravesend Bay and Long Island Sound, and the boat will be taken to Marblehead in time for the trial races to select the boats to meet the German representatives, which are scheduled to commence on August 16.

The name Joyette was chosen because the boat is a successor to her larger sister, the Joy, a Class Q champion, designed by Mr. Mower and owned by Commodore Childs. The Joyette will be sailed by a crew of amateurs, who will all be members of the Bensonhurst Y. C., and the boat is expected to prove a formidable contestant in the trial cases.

117 FINISH IN RUN OF THE GLENCOE A.C.

J. Stack, McChesney A.C., Best of Field of 148 Over 3½ Mile Course in Harlem Streets.

Although the Glencoe A.C., at 126th street and Second avenue, has been in existence only a couple of months, it is attracting athletically [illegible] of the city to its [illegible] there were 148 [illegible] over a three and [illegible] which started from [illegible] men to [illegible] finished there. Out of the big field 117 completed the route, and of these J. Stack, of the McChesney A.C., was the leader. This lad came home first, about seventy-five yards ahead of J. Guerin, of the Trinity A.C. His time of 18m. 45s. was forty-five seconds faster than the run last Sunday. J. Hewes, in eleventh position, was the first of the home club men to finish.

The order of the first twenty-five athletes to complete the course was as follows:—

	Time. M. S.
1—J. Stack, McChesney A.C.	18 45
2—J. Guerin, Trinity A.C.	18 57
3—F. Foran, Mott Haven A.C.	19 10
4—J. Manning, Holy Rosary	19 30
5—F. Carney, St. Bartholomew	19 35
6—J. Buckley, I.A.A.C.	19 45
7—W. Logan, Dominican L.A.C.	19 50
8—J. Hefferman, St. Ignatius	19 55
9—W. J. Hogan, Dominican L.A.C.	20 08
10—J. O'Neill, Trinity	20 10
11—J. Hewes, Glencoe A.C.	20 10
12—E. McCabe, Holy Trinity A.C.	20 11
13—J. Keenan, unattached	20 12
14—J. Costello, Hudson Guild	20 13
15—D. McGregor, unattached	20 14
16—J. Parks, unattached	20 16
17—E. Duernell, Dominican L.A.C.	20 25
18—J. Tracy, Xavier	20 26
19—R. Conahan, Morris H. S.	20 27
20—J. Lyman, unattached	20 28
21—G. Trentlen, Glencoe A.C.	20 29
22—A. Donaldson, Commercial	20 30
23—J. Cowen, St. Jerome	20 31
24—J. Wynne, Xavier	20 32
25—J. Kusch, Decatur A.C.	20 34

MOTT HAVEN A.C. RUNS.

J. Holden beat a field of a score of runners in the handicap road race of the Mott Haven A.C. yesterday over the club course of six miles in the Bronx. He was about sixty yards ahead of F. McNamara. The winner had the limit allowance of six minutes, and the second man had half a minute less. Sixteen men finished. An invitation after run was also held, and in this event, which was a scratch race, J. Greenberg, of the College Settlement, was the winner.

The order of the finish follows:—

CLUB HANDICAP.

	Handicap. M. S.	Time. M. S.
1—J. Holden	6 00	34 03
2—F. McNamara	5 30	34 13
3—H. Rust	4 00	34 30
4—W. Burke	2 30	34 35
5—F. Neuendorfer	4 00	35 00
6—J. Reisner	5 00	35 02
7—J. Feinberg	4 00	35 07
8—A. Conroy	2 00	35 50
9—W. Schmidt	6 00	36 20
10—C. Westcott	4 30	36 25
11—I. Gerschanech	6 00	36 30
12—J. Smith	6 00	36 40
13—F. Koch	6 00	36 42
14—P. H. Hoffman	6 00	37 00
15—O. Feuss	3 30	37 02
16—D. J. Gallagher	6 00	37 05

INVITATION RUN.

1—J. Greenberg, College Settlement	34 00
2—J. Hart, unattached	34 15
3—J. Reynolds, unattached	34 40
4—A. Brown, St. Bartholomew A.C.	35 00
5—T. Ewell, Arrowhead A.C.	35 04
6—D. Monahan, Decatur A.C.	35 40
7—A. Nelson, Arrowhead A.C.	35 45
8—J. Nevins, Holy Name A.C.	36 10
9—F. Hynes, Hudson Guild	36 20
10—L. Kolb, College Settlement	36 25
11—J. Connelly, St. Gabriel A.A.	36 40

ASHLEY WINS MOHEGAN RUN

Of the thirty athletes that started in the invitation run of the Mohegan Athletic Club over a five and a half mile course in the Bronx yesterday only two found it necessary to quit the race before covering the entire journey. The pack kept fairly well together throughout the struggle, the last runner finishing only two and a half minutes after the winner, J. W. Ashley, of the Mohegan Club.

The order of finish:—

Position.	Name of Club.	Time. M. S.
1—J. W. Ashley, Mohegan A.C.		30 10
2—J. Fynn, Holy Cross Lyceum		30 12
3—H. Meyers, Mohawk A.C.		30 28
4—C. De Stefano, Mohegan A.C.		30 40
5—J. W. McDowell, Holy Cross Lyceum		31 00
6—J. O'Brien, Mohegan A.C.		31 05
7—M. Olsen, Mohegan A.C.		31 20
8—H. Sohmer, unattached		31 55
9—B. Smith, Mohegan A.C.		31 55
10—J. Ledogar, Mohegan A.C.		32 00
11—M. J. McNutley, Holy Cross Lyceum		32 03
12—E. McCarthy, Mohawk A.C.		32 05
13—R. J. Humphrey, unattached		32 15
14—J. Williams, Mohawk A.C.		32 20
15—F. B. Rodd, Mohegan A.C.		32 22
16—C. McCabe, Holy Cross Lyceum		32 23
17—L. Reilly, Xavier A.A.		32 26
18—G. Aitken, North Side A.A.		32 28
19—J. Quinn, Holy Cross Lyceum		32 30
20—G. Gillen, North Side A.A.		32 31
21—M. Brandster, Mohegan A.C.		32 34
22—J. Gallagher, Holy Cross Lyceum		32 36
23—H. J. Eller, Holy Cross Lyceum		32 38
24—T. A. Hahn, North Side A.A.		32 40
25—T. Lenahan, Holy Cross Lyceum		32 41
26—J. Masso, Mohawk A.C.		32 44
27—E. McNulty, Holy Cross Lyceum		32 48

YALE TALLIED MOST IN HOCKEY SERIES

Herron Alone Scored as Often as Dartmouth Team, Which Lost Only to Harvard.

Although Harvard won the intercollegiate hockey championship for the season of 1909 without the loss of a game the crimson skaters did not score the greatest number of goals during the series. The honor of getting the rubber disc into the cage most often went to Yale. In spite of the New Haven team's ability to shoot, however, the best it could do was to tie with Princeton for third place. The trouble with Old Eli was that he could not get the tallies when they counted most. Yale made the highest score of the season in the game against Columbia, when the blue scored eleven times. Some of these superfluous points could have been used to much greater advantage in other contests where a single goal would have helped immeasurably.

Yale made a total of eighteen, ten of which were tallied by Captain Herron, the centre rush. This incidentally gives the Eli leader the honor of being the greatest individual scorer. Harvard had an aggregate tally of 14, which was the same as Princeton made. Dartmouth, which did not lose a game until Harvard was met for the championship, scored only one more goal during the year than Columbia, which failed to win a game. Their tallies were 10 and 9, respectively.

In the Amateur League the chief item of interest in last week's play was the advance of the former champion team of the Crescent A. C. from last place to third positon. This was due to its defeat of the Hockey Club and because of the Wanderers losing to St. Nicholas. On Friday night of this week the Brooklyn Club will clash with the New York A. C. and the wearers of the half moon are in hopes of showing some of their old time speed against the league leaders. This match is always full of interest because of the rivalry between the members of the organizations. The only other league game of the week is for to-morrow night, between the Wanderers and the Hockey Club.

The statistics of the players and leagues follow:—

AMATEUR LEAGUE PLAYERS.

	Goals.		Goals.
Castleman, N.Y.A.C.	17	Reimond, Hock. Club	3
Putnam, St. Nicholas	14	Larned, St. Nicholas	2
Shirreff, N.Y.A.C.	13	Deneshaw, N.Y.A.C.	2
Gordon, St. Nicholas	9	Britton, Hockey Club	2
Coolican, N.Y.A.C.	7	Gatins, Wanderers	1
O'Rourke, Cres. A.C.	6	Payn, Wanderers	1
Chew, St Nicholas	5	Bulger, Wanderers	1
Souther, St. Nicholas	5	McPherson, Wanderers	1
Bryan, Hockey Club	5	McCallum Wanderers	1
Hardy, Crescent A.C.	5	Russell, Hockey Club	1
Keefe, Hockey Club	4	Hamley, Hockey Club	1
Lilliton, Crescent A.C.	4	Phillips, Hockey Club	1
Broadfoot, N.Y.A.C.	4	Mackenzie, Hock. Club	1
Peabody, N.Y.A.C.	3	Kennedy, Hockey Club	1
Du Fresne, Wanderers	3	Couthry, Hockey Club	1
Hornfeck, Wanderers	2	Hawley, Cres. A.C.	1
Harmon, Wanderers	2	Russell, Crescent A.C.	1
Garon, Wanderers	2	Winter, St. Nicholas	1
Blake, Crescent A.C.	2		

INTERCOLLEGIATE PLAYERS.

Herron, Yale	10	Brush, Princeton	2
Phillips, Princeton	8	Stevens, Yale	2
Hicks, Harvard	5	F. Murphy, Columbia	2
Stucklin, Dartmouth	5	Shafer, Columbia	1
Coxe, Princeton	4	Lovejoy, Columbia	1
Bond, Columbia	4	Willetts, Harvard	1
Doe, Dartmouth	3	Gardner, Harvard	1
Ford, Harvard	3	Morgan, Harvard	1
Hornblower, Harvard	3	Perry, Dartmouth	1
Fels, Yale	3	Marston, Dartmouth	1
Martin, Yale	3	Nathan, Columbia	1

AMATEUR LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York A.C.	6	0	1.000
St. Nicholas	5	2	.714
Crescent A.C.	2	4	.333
Wanderers	2	5	.286
Hockey Club	1	5	.167

FINAL INTERCOLLEGIATE STANDING.

Harvard	4	0	1.000
Dartmouth	3	1	.750
Yale	1	2	.333
Princeton	1	2	.333
Columbia	0	4	.000

CHALLENGE FOR DAVIS CUP

An American challenge for the Dwight F. Davis International Cup will be cabled to-day from this country to the Australasian Lawn Tennis Association, the holders of the trophy. This action on the part of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association was duly provided for at the annual meeting held the middle of last month at the Waldorf-Astoria. But it by no means is an assurance that the conquest of Beals C. Wright and Frederick B. Alexander, the American challenging team of 1908, will be repeated in Australia this year. In many quarters the challenge is regarded as only the performance of a declaration made necessary by the rules surrounding the trophy. The sending of a team is quite another story, and depends upon whether or not Americans of the top flight can be secured to make the long journey.

Haytian Court Condemns Bank to Return $304,419

THE NATIONAL BANK OF HAYTI.

National Institution, Whose Head Office Is in Paris, Declared to Have Collected Undue Commissions on Financial Transactions for Hayti, and Its Counsel's Plea Is Dismissed.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 6.—By three different judgments the National Bank of Hayti, a Parisian institution, has been lately condemned by the Civil Tribunal of Port au Prince to reimburse the sum of $304,419 gold in favor of the republic of Hayti for unduly collected commissions on financial transactions. The Supreme Court of Port au Prince refused also to sustain the demand of the bank, arguing that a tribunal of common right was not competent in the question.

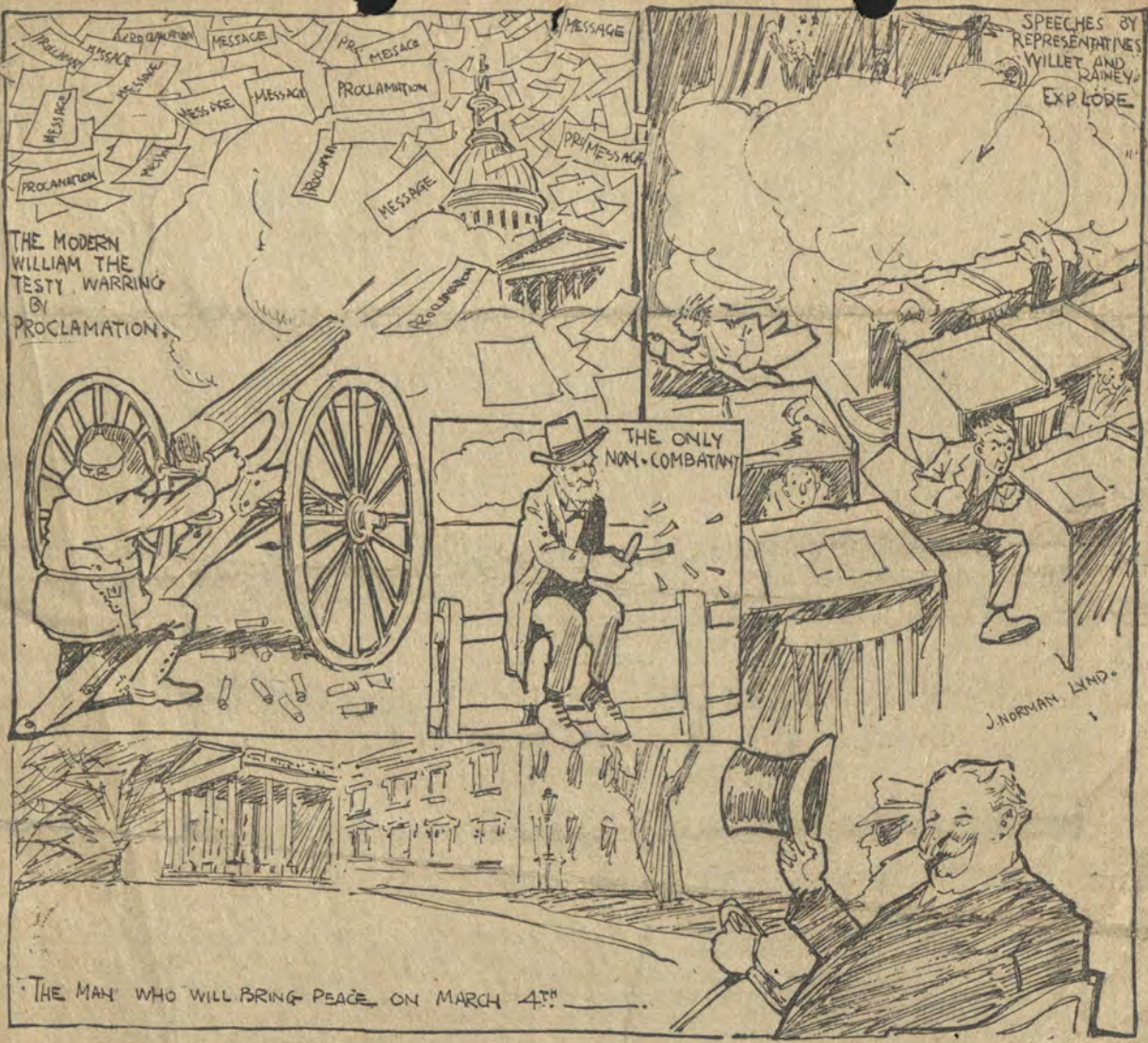
The National Bank of Hayti has only two million dollars capital, of which only one million has been paid up. Its head office is 66 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, and the president of the board is M. M. L. Ewald.

The decision of the court against the bank has been received with indifference by traders and bankers of Port au Prince, as in fact this institution has never done anything in favor of the country, it is more or less a state bank. During years and years—as the concession dated from 1880—it was charged by the Haytian government with the service of the Treasury, but was deprived of it in 1895, and during that long period paid interest varying from 6 per cent to 17.40 per cent per year and accumulated a surplus of more than $700,000 gold.

It is the same bank which floated in 1896 in Paris the loan of 50,000,000f., which was so disastrous as a financial operation for the Republic of Hayti, when six per cent bonds of 500f. each, guaranteed by the customs house revenue, were sold by this bank as low as 320f.

I may say that the manager of this bank has lately shown in public by his words and actions much antagonism against American interests in Hayti.

Seven Years War Between President and the Congress Is Nearing Its End



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.)

them into one State. The Senate rose in its might and defeated the bill. The Presi-

as the present session is concerned. In some respects the President has the losing side of it, in others he has far the better of it. Victories and defeats bal-

for the census of 1910 under the civil service the President has fought Congress to its knees and then to its back. It was proposed to have members of Congress make these appointments without any examina-

LIBERTE ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITE

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

SECTION

N° 96 Port-au-Prince, le 7 Juillet 1909 an 106e de l'Indépendance

La Commission de vérification
de l'Administration du général Nord Alexis.

Au
Directeur de l'American Bank Note Co.
New-York.

Monsieur le Directeur,

Désireuse de puiser à des sources de renseignements de la plus rigoureuse exactitude, la Commission nommée par le Gouvernement d'Haïti pour examiner les opérations de l'Administration du général Nord Alexis vous prie d'avoir l'obligeance de la renseigner sur le fait ci-après, le plus tôt qu'il vous sera possible. Quel a été le chiffre exact de l'émission des Billets défaite en l'année 1908 pour le compte du Gouvernement d'Haïti, par l'établissement que vous dirigez.

Ayant en sa possession des documents qui portent cette émission à Deux millions, quatre cent mille gourdes (# 2.400.000), la Commission a décidé de recourir à votre obligeance pour avoir là-dessus d'exacts renseignements.

C'est dans ces sentiments qu'elle a l'honneur de vous présenter, avec ses remerciments anticipés, l'expression de ses salutations les meilleures.

Le Rapporteur
Chaforest

Le Président
Valérius Douyon

RECEIVED
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
70-72 BROAD ST
A M
1909
JUL
17

(Translation)

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Port-au-Prince, July 7, 1909.

VERIFICATION COMMISSION of the Administration of
General Nord Alexis.

Director,

American Bank Note Co.,

New York.

Dear Sir,-

Being desirous of obtaining exact information, a committee has been appointed by the Government of Hayti to examine all the operations of the past Administration of Gen. Nord Alexis; and we beg you to have the kindness to advise us on the following as soon as possible: What has been the exact amount of the issue of Bank Notes of Five Gourdes in the year 1908 for account of the Government of Hayti, by your Company, of which you are Director.

Having in its possession the documents which show that the issue was $2,400,000, the committee has decided to have recourse to your kindness to inform them of the exact amount.

Yours, etc.,

COPY

July 23rd., 1913.

Dear Sir,

Your name has been given to us by a mutual friend, Mr. Louis Coudert, as a person whom we could approach with a view to appointing an Agent of this Company for the territory of Haiti and San Domingo.

We are quite anxious to secure, if possible, the engraving and printing of the Haiti and San Domingo postage stamps, and also the paper currency in use in both Republics.

Should you care to figure as our Agent in the endeavour to secure this business, we would be willing to appoint you as such, and to furnish you with the necessary specimens of our work, and all the data which wou d be necessary for you in this connection.

Should you be able to entertain our proposal, we would be willing to pay you a commission of 5% on all orders obtained, and in addition to this, we would reimburse you for all telegraphic and postal expenses incurred on our behalf.

In this connection we would state that we are submitting an estimate for the Haiti postage stamps through the Haitian Minister in Paris, and it might be that an intelligent effort at your end, in addition to our work in Paris would secure to us the order, so that I would suggest that in order to save time, should you be willing to figure as our Representative, you will on receipt of this letter, telegraph

Philip Carlstroem Esq.

us at our expense as follows :-

"Bradbank London - Yes "

Upon receipt of such cable we will immediately furnish you with a copy of our estimate and all the necessary details so that you may be able to take up the matter with the Government.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Philip Carlstroem Esq.,
Port-au-Prince,
HAITI.

July 27, 1909

La Commission de vérification
de l'Administration du général Nord Alexis,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

Dear Sirs,-

We are in due receipt of your esteemed communication of July 7th, (No. 96), and in reply to the same we take pleasure in complying with your request by enclosing herewith copy of a letter from the Minister of Hayti, dated May 22nd, 1908, No. 501; copy of letter from the "Légation de la République d'Haiti", dated June 3rd, 1908, No. 1799; also copy of the contract of June 5th, 1908, executed between your Consul General at the time - Mr. Geffrard Cesvet - and our Company, which will show that an order for 2,000,000 Gourdes in bills of 5 Gourdes each, has been issued by our Company.

Trusting that this will be what you require, and will be found in order, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

Manager Foreign Sales.

FGH

8

January 3rd, 1912.

Mr. H. C. Newland, Secretary,
Caribbean Construction Co.,
55 Wall St., New York.

Dear Sir:-

HAITI - BANK NOTES

In accordance with a conversation I had with you some few weeks ago, regarding the Bank Notes to be issued by the Banque Nationale de la Republique de Haiti, and remembering that the matter might be brought up in the near future, I write you this memorandum to remind you of the fact that, when the time arrives to place the order for these Notes, that my Company be taken into consideration.

It will also be of interest to you to know that heretofore we have furnished the Republic of Haiti with all their Bank Notes, Postage and Revenue Stamps.

Trusting that I may have the pleasure to hear from you, in this regard, and assuring you of our best services, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

IW

General Sales Manager.

8

January 4th, 1912.

Mr. H. C. Newland, Secretary,
Caribbean Construction Co.,
55 Wall St., New York.

Dear Sir:-

HAITI - BANK NOTES

In accordance with your request, I beg to enclose herewith copy of my letter to you of yesterday's date, which I omitted to enclose with same.

Trusting you will pardon the oversight, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

IW

General Sales Manager.